THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$12
" " 3 " 7
" " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months. 7
" 3 " 4
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months..... 5

No subscriptions will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864. NO. 5.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1864

If any one were to look only at the advertisements in the Progress, and the Government notices that fill its columns—how that Mr. Chas. R. Barney, Sup't. of the C. S Nitre and Mining Dist. No. 5, Greensboro; and Surgeon Sam'l R. Rixey, Chairman of Ex. Board, and Capt. J. A. Barnett, Chief Enrolling Officer, Goldsboro', fill the columns of the Progress with advertisements for the Government—if any one were to look at this only, he would conclude at once that this paper was certainly not only a loyal paper—not an agitator -but in all probability was a strong supporter of the Government. A person would come to this conclusion upon the same principle that, if he saw a great calf milking a cow, he would take it for granted that that cow was its mother. A calf is apt to milk its own mother, and a cow is not apt to let a strange calf milk her.

But in this case the simile holds good neither way—for so far from the Progress not being an agitator, it stands a chief among the number—so as not only to be applauded by the Greene county meeting as its own McDuff, but also to afford columns of quoted matter for Mr. Geo. Mills Joy—YANKEE—and it is not only an agitator, but its own, and the editorials of its outside aiders, offer abundant testimony of its fierce and unrelenting opposition to the administration.

On the other hand, the worthy Government officers on detail, as above stated, are not to be supposed as sympathizing with the Progress in this war on the Government, because they select it as the medium of advertisement; because they may have quite sufficient reasons of their own for this choice, independent of any sympathy with its attitude towards the Government. We can suggest a defence for these officials against the suspicions of those who find fault with them, which is entirely scriptural—"If thine enemy be a hungred, ye shall give him meat; if naked ye shall clothe him." But then these officers will bear in *mind that this defence is only partial*—for the scriptures no where enjoin a Government officer to feed and clothe an enemy *of the Government*.

We once heard of a Quaker friend who construed Scripture very strictly. He told this anecdote on himself: "Having a dispute with a person, he struck me on the cheek. And what did's't thou, friend? Why, I turned the other cheek to him, but in the meantime I knocked him down. Friend, dost thou think there was any violation of Scripture in that?"

We labor under a serious disadvantage in not having a file of the Progress—and so far we have not been able to get it. No one seems to think it important to keep it. But there is no danger in the assertion, that in its editorials will be found frequent and violent attacks on the Departments of the Government—there will be found opposition to almost all, if not every, measure of policy recommended by the President—there will be found the stereotyped nick-name invented by the Standard for a class of its fellow-citizens whom it designates "Destructives"—constantly adopted by the Progress, while daily it assumes for the faction with which it acts the appellation of *Conservative*. A hog with a half moon in his left ear and a swallow fork in his right, is not more completely in the mark of his master and subject to his identification, than is the Progress identified with the agitation clan of malcontents, who are engaged in North Carolina in stigmatizing the Government, opposing its measures, depreciating its services, and destroying its usefulness.

Yet occasionally there are some gleams of a return to better reason—only they come after they can do any good. For example: We see on the 19th inst., the Progress says: "When the Proclamation suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus* in this State is issued, we shall submit and endeavor to conduct ourself in all things as becomes a loyal SUBJECT."

We are glad to hear this—for one might have been afraid lest the Progress "would FALL BACK on its own sovereignty," which would have been a tumble that no one could have enjoyed. To bring about the desirable result, the sooner the suspension is proclaimed the better.

We are the more hopeful of the Progress, because of the neighborly advice it volunteers to the President. In its issue of the 19th, it says: "As the Bill has passed, however, we shall soon see what use he will make of it. We trust he will not abuse it." Well, the Progress has a right to give this advice—it is good, kind, neighborly—almost fatherly advice. The President will no doubt give it weight. The abuse of the authority would be the arrest of innocent men, who have been guilty of *no* treason, or conspiracy, or incitement to desertion, or like offences. The *proper use* of it, will be, on the contrary, to bring such persons to trial—at least to put such persons in the army, as *medicine* for their disease. If fewer editorials result from this course, a good soldier would at least be substituted for a bad editor.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—The Mississippian says the latest and most trustworthy advices we have place the enemy at Meridian. Sunday forenoon Lee entered the place with a portion of his cavalry and destroyed everything we could not carry off that would be any service

Principals.

Principals of Substitutes—attention! Take breath—ye still live. Perhaps ye are untouched by the *Habeas Corpus* measure. If ye have not burnt a bridge or a telegraph line, there is still hope for you—still hope that the light of those jovial countenances may still linger around the cheerful fire-sides—that those fat jolly bodies of yours may not be taken away from broad easy chairs, to sit upon the hard ground, and made to double quick over rugged roads—still hope, that while to the soldier is given to fight and win the independence of the land, this privileged class having bought their freedom with a little money, may swill and swig with ease and luxury—only there is one more form to go through. The enrolling officer WILL come along. But the *Habeas Corpus* and a favorite Judge will make all right. Then keep up your preparations—rations for twenty days—"on to RICHMOND"—the "Happy land of Canaan."

P. S. We have since seen the Act suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*—the 5th clause "gets" our friends the Principals, even in pursuit of the *favorite* Judge, and slaps its iron hand upon them, for "attempting to avoid military service." Cheer up, then, brave Principals—the suspension act has not overlooked you. Don't "*attempt* to avoid military duty," but shoulder arms and be "off to the front."

More Mail Mismanagement.

We were informed on Sunday last, that *The Confederate* for Thursday previous, had been delivered no where on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. On Monday morning we called at our City Post Office to ascertain, if possible, the cause, and to find out who was to blame. We were there shown the entire of our mail of that date, returned from Richmond the day previous; and were told that Mr. Patrick McGowan, Route Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, was alone to blame—he having sent them through to Richmond without distributing or delivering a single package on the route. And not only was our mail thus neglected on that day, but *all* mail matter of that day—letters and all.

Only two days before, this same Route Agent put off our Warrenton package at Dunnsville, and our Manson package somewhere else—thus showing either the grossest negligence, or the most wanton remissness in his duties. We have complained time and again of this route, and have forborne giving names when we might have done so. We can submit to the outrage no longer. We thus publicly notify the Postmaster General of the wrong-doing and name the wrong-doer, and call upon him to relieve us and the community from the mischievous acts of this official.

There are occasional delinquencies on the part of Route Agents on the North Carolina Rail Road. We have *our* "detectives," out to "spot" the delinquents there. As soon as ascertained, we shall comply with the request of the Department to promply report them.—We shall do so publicly, and they will be fully advised of our complaints.

The Congressional Address.

We commence in this issue and shall conclude in to-morrow's paper, the admirable Address of Congress to the People of the Confederate States. It is from the pen of the Hon. J. M. L. Curry, of Alabama, received the unanimous vote of Congress, and was signed by every member present at the time of its passage. An able cotemporary well observes, that this document will be read with profound interest in Europe and America.—Its style is faultless. Its tone moderate, dignified and manly. If Congress had done nothing else, this one act would entitle it to the gradtitude of the country.

This Congressional Address will go North and perhaps enter largely into the discussions that may form the platform of a successful opposition to Lincoln. This document is even more important than the Legislation of Congress, because it furnishes, properly understood, a basis of pacification upon which the conservative men of the North can unite against the colosal depotism now forming at Washington City. It furnishes at least a positive moral result to our victories in the field. The Legislature of North Carolina might add the mighty voice of this great State to the sentiment of the Congressional Address on the subject of PEACE? What is this sentiment?

"We only repeat the desire of the people for Peace, and our readiness to accept terms "consistent with the *honor* and *integrity and independence of the States*, and compatible with "the safety of our domestic institutions."

We cannot presume that a document so imposing could be matured and given to the world in terms of accidental ambiguity.—Each sentence has been well weighed. Each word in its full force and signification had been pondered over. We are not prepared to say how far we could support the plan of adjustment in all of its demands and consequences. It is the first step statesmanship makes into the open ground cleared by the sword. In every case we counsel moderation and mutual forbearance among our people.—Unity of purpose is necessary. But the basis of all opposition to Lincoln, the foundation of all hope of peace, is to be found in the sword of the South. Let this great address of Congress fire anew the enthusiasm of our people. Let every man who is able, join the army.—The bow of peace begins already to tint the lurid clouds of war. One mighty effort—one grand sacrifice of the people—one electrifying

ADDRESS OF CONGRESS

To the People of the Confederate States.

In closing the labors of the First Permanent Congress, your Representatives deem it a fit occation to give some account of their stewardship; to review briefly what, under such embarrassments and adverse circumstances, has been accomplished; to invite attention to the prospect before us and the duties incumbent on every citizen in this crisis; and to address such words of counsel and encouragement as the times demand.

Compelled by a long series of oppressive and tyrannical acts, culminating at last in the selection of a President and Vice President by a party confessedly sectional and hostile to the South and her institutions, these States withdrew from the former Union, and formed a new Confederate alliance, as an independent Government, based on the proper relations of labor and capital. This step was taken reluctantly, by constraint, and after the exhaustion of every measure that was likely to secure us from interference with our property, equality in the Union, or exemption from submission to an alien government. The Southern States claimed only the unrestricted enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Finding by painful and protracted experience, that this was persistently denied, we determined to separate from those enemies, who had manifested the inclination and ability to impoverish and destroy us, we fell back upon the right for which the colonies maintained the war of the revolution, and which our heroic forefathers asserted to be clear and inalienable. The unanimity and zeal with which the separation was undertaken and perfected, finds no parallel in history. The people rose *en masse* to assert their liberties and protect their menaced rights. There never was before such universality of conviction, among any people, on any question involving so serious and so thorough a change of political and international relations. This grew out of the clearness of the right so to act, and the certainty of the perils of farther association with the North. The change was so wonderful, so rapid, so contrary to universal history, that many fail to see that all has been done in the logical sequence of principles, which are the highest testimony to the wisdom of our fathers, and the best illustration of the correctness of those principles. This Government is a child of law instead of sedition, of right instead of violence, of deliberation instead of insurrection. Its early life was attended by no anarchy, no rebellion, no suspension of authority, no social disorders, no lawless disturbances. Sovereignty was not for one moment in abeyance. The utmost conservatism marked every proceeding and public act. The object was "to do what was necessary, and no more; and to do that with the utmost temperance and prudence." St Just, in his report to the Convention of France, in 1793, said, "a people has but one dangerous enemy, and that is Government." We adopted no such absurdity. In nearly every instance, the first steps were taken legally, in accordance with the will and prescribed direction of the constituted authorities of the seceding States We were not remitted to brute force or natural law, or the instincts of reason. The charters of freedom were scrupulously preserved. As in the English Revolution, of 1688, and ours of 1776, there was no material alteration in the laws beyond what was necessary to redress the abuses that provoked the struggle. No attempt was made to build on *speculative* principles. The effort was confined within the narrowest limits of historical and constitutional right. The controversy turned on the records and muniments of the past. We merely resisted innovation and tyranny, and contended for our birth-rights and the covenanted principles of *our race*.—We have had our Governors, General Assemblies and Courts; the same electors, the same corporations, "the same rules for property, the same subordinations, the same order in the law and in the magistracy." When the sovereign States met in council, they, in truth and substance, and in a constitutional light, did not make, but prevented, a revolution.

Commencing our new national life under such circumstances, we had a right to expect that we would be permitted, without molestation, to cultivate the arts of peace; and vindicate on our chosen arena and with the selected type of social characteristics, our claims to civilization. It was thought, too, by many, that war would not be resorted to by an enlightened country, except on the direst necessity. That a people, professing to be animated by Christian sentiment, and who had regarded our peculiar institution as a blot and blur upon the fair escutcheon of their common Christianity, should make war upon the South for doing what they had a perfect right to do, and for relieving them of the incubus, which, they professed, rested upon them by the association, was deemed almost beyond belief by many of our wisest minds. It was hoped, too, that the obvious interest of the two sections would restrain the wild frenzy of excitement and turn into peaceful channels the thoughts of those who had but recently been invested with power in the United States.

Those reasonable anticipations were doomed to disappointment. The red glare of battle, kindled at Sumter, dissipated all hopes of peace, and the two Governments were arrayed in hostility against each other. *We charge the responsibility of this war upon the United States*. They are accountable for the blood and havoc and ruin it has caused. For such a war we were not prepared. The difference in military resources between our enemies and ourselves; the immense advantages possessed in the organized machinery of an established government; a powerful navy; the nucleus of an army; credit abroad, and illimitable facilities in mechanical and manufacturing power, placed them on "the vantage ground." In our infancy we were without a seaman or soldier, without revenue, without gold and silver, without a recognized place in the family of nations, without external commerce, without foreign credit, with the prejudices of the world against us. While we were without manufacturing facilities to supply our wants our ports were blockaded; we had to grapple with a giant adversary, defend 2,000 miles of sea-coast and an inland frontier of equal extent. If we had succeeded in preventing any successes on the part of our enemy it would have been a miracle. What we have accomplished, with a population so inferior in numbers, and means so vastly disproportionate, has excited the astonishment and admiration of the world.

The war in which we are engaged was wickedly, and against all our protests, and the most earnest efforts to the contrary, forced upon us. South Carolina [illegible] submitting them. The

We owe as much to his insolence and blindness as to our precaution.

The wager of battle having been tendered, it was accepted. The alacrity with which our people flew to arms is worthy of all praise. Their deeds of heroic daring, patient endurance, ready submission to discipline, and numerous victories, are in keeping with the fervent patriotism that prompted their early volunteering. Quite recently, scores of regiments have re-enlisted for the war, testifying their determination to fight until their liberties were achieved. Coupled with and contributing greatly to this enthusiastic ardor, was the lofty courage, the indomitable resolve, the self-denying spirit of our noble women, who, by their labors of love, their patience of hope, their unflinching constancy, their uncomplaining submission to privations of the war, have shed an immortal lustre upon their sex and country.

Our army is no hireling soldiery. It comes not from paupers, criminals or emigrants. It was originally raised by the free, unconstrained, unpurchassable assent of the men. All vocations and classes contributed to the swelling numbers. Abandoning luxuries and comforts to which they had been accustomed, they submitted cheerfully to the scanty fare and exactive service of the camps. Their sevices above price, the only remuneration they have sought is the protection of their altars, firesides and liberty. In the Norwegian wars, the actors were, every one of them, named and patronymically described as the King's friend and companion. The same wonderful individuality has been seen in this war. Our soldiers are not a consolidated mass, an unthinking machine, but an army of intelligent units. To designate all, who have distinguished themselves by special valor, would be to enumerate nearly all in the army. The generous rivalry between the troops from different States has prevented any special pre-eminence, and hereafter, for centuries to come, the gallant bearing and unconquerable devotion of Confederate soldiers will inspire the hearts, and encourage the hopes, and serengthen the faith, of all who labor to obtain their freedom.

For three years this cruel war has been waged against us, and its continuance has been seized upon as a pretext by some discontended persons to excite hostility to the Government. Recent and public as have been the occurrences, it is strange that a misapprehenston exists as to the conduct of the two Governments in reference to peace. Allusion has been made to the unsuccessful efforts, when separation took place, to procure an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute. These attempts at negotiation do not comprise all that has been done. In every form in which expression could be given to the sentiment—in public meetings, through the press, by legislative resolves—the desire of this people for peace, for the uninterrupted enjoyment of their rights and prosperity, has been made known. The President, more authoritatively, in several of his messages, while protesting the utter absence of all desire to interfere with the United States, or acquire any of their territory, has avowed that the "advent of peace will be hailed with joy.—Our desire for it has never been concealed. Our efforts to avoid the war, forced on us as it was by the lust of conquest and the insane passions of our foes, are known to mankind."

The course of the Federal Government has proved that it did not desire peace, and would not consent to it on any terms that we could possibly concede. In proof of this, we refer to the repeated rejection of all terms of conciliation and compromise, to their recent contemptuous refusal to receive the Vice President, who was sent to negotiate for softening the asperities of war, and their scornful rejection of the offer of a neutral Power to mediate between the contending parties. If cumulative evidence be needed, it can be found in the following resolution, recently adopted by the House of Representatives in Washington:

"*Resolved*, That as our country and the very existence of the best Government ever instituted by man are imperilled by the most causeless and wicked rebellion that the world has seen, and believing, as we do, that the only hope of saving this country and preserving this Government is by the power of the sword, we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the Constitution and the laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States; and to that end we oppose any armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or proposition for peace, from any quarter, so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Government; and we ignore all party names, lines and issues, and recognize but two parties in this war—patriots and traitors."

The motive of such strange conduct is obvious. The Republican party was founded to destroy slavery and the equality of the States, and Lincoln was selected as the instrument to accomplish this object. The Union was a barrier to the consummation of this policy, because the Constitution, which was its bond, recognized and protected slavery and the sovereignty of the States. The Union must, therefore, be sacrificed, and to ensure its destruction, war was determined on.

The mass of the Northern people were not privy to, and sympathized in no such design. They loved the Union and wished to preserve it. To rally the people to the support of the war, its object was proclaimed to be "a restoration of the Union," as if that which implied voluntary assent, of which agreement was an indispensable element and condition, could be preserved by coercion. It is absurd to pretend that a Government, really desirous of restoring the Union, would adopt such measures as the confiscation of private property, the emancipation of slaves, systematic efforts to invite them to insurrection, forcible abduction from their homes and compulsory enlistment in the army, the division of a sovereign State without its consent, and a proclamation that one tenth of the population of a State, and that tenth under military rule, should control the will of the remaining nine-tenths. The only relation possible between the two sections, under such a policy, is that of conqueror and conquered, superior and dependent. Rest assured, fellow-citizens, that although restoration may still be used as a war cry by the Northern Government, it is only to delude and betray. Fanaticism has summoned to its aid cupidity and vengeance; and nothing short of your utter subjugation, the destruction of your State Governments, the overthrow of your social and political fabric, your personal and public degradation and ruin, will satisfy the demands of the North. Can there be a man so vile, so debased, so unworthy of liberty as to accept peace on such humiliating terms?

It would hardly be fair to assert that all the Northern people participate in these designs. On the contrary, there exists a powerful political party, which openly condemns them. The [illegible]

such resources, can never be subdued; that a vast expanse of territory, with such a population, cannot be governed as an obedient colony. Victory would not be conquest. The interminguishable quarrel would be transmitted "from bleeding sire to son," and the struggle would be renewed between generations yet unborn. To impoverish us would only be to dry up some of the springs of Northern prosperity—to destroy Southern wealth is to reduce Northern profits, while the restoration of peace would necessarily re-establish some commercial intercourse. It may not be amiss, in this connexion, to say that at one time, it was the wish and expectation of many at the South, to form a treaty of amity and friendship with the Northern States, by which both peoples might derive the benefits of commercial intercourse and move on side by side, in the arts of peace and civilization. History has confirmed the lesson taught by Divine authority, that each nation, as well as each individual, should seek their happiness in the prosperity of others, and not in the injury or ruin of a neighbor. The general welfare of all is the highest dictate of moral duty and economic policy, while a heritage of triumphant wrong is the greatest curse that can befall a nation.

Until some evidence is given of a change of policy on the part of the Government and some assurance is received, that efforts at negotiation will not be spurned, the Congress are of opinion, that any direct overtures for peace would compromise our self-respect, be fruitless of good, and interpreted by the enemy as an indication of weakness. We can only repeat the desire of the people for peace, and our readiness to accept terms, consistent with the honor and integrity and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our domestic institutions.

Not content with rejecting all proposals for a peaceful settlement of the controversy, a cruel war of invasion was commenced, which, in its progress, has been marked by a brutality and disregard of the rules of civilized warfare, as stand out in unexampled barbarity in the history of modern wars. Accompanied by every act of cruelty and rapine, the conduct of the enemy has been destitute of that forbearance and magnanimity, which civilization and christianity have introduced to mitigate the asperities of war. The atrocities are too incredible for narration. Instead of a regular war, our resistance of the unholy efforts to crush out our national existence is treated as a rebellion, and the settled international rules between belligerents are ignored. Instead of conducting the war as betwixt two military and political organizations, it is a war against the whole population. Houses are pillaged and burned. Churches are defaced. Towns are ransacked. Clothing of women and infants is stripped from their persons. Jewelry and mementoes of the dead are stolen. Mills and implements of agriculture are destroyed. Private salt-works are broken up. The introduction of medicines is forbidden. Means of subsistence are wantonly wasted to produce beggary. Prisoners are returned with contagious diseases. The last morsel of food has been taken from families, who were not allowed to carry on a trade or branch of industry. A rigid and offensive *espionage* has been introduced to ferret out disloyalty. Persons have been forced to choose between starvation of helpless children and taking the oath of allegiance to a hated Government. The cartel for exchange of prisoners has been suspended and our unfortunate soldiers subjected to the grossest indignities. The wounded at Gettysburg were deprived of their nurses and inhumanly left to perish on the field. Helpless women have been exposed to the most cruel outrages and to that dishonor which is infinitely worse than death. Citizens have been murdered by the Butlers and McNeils and Milroys, who are favorite generals of our enemies. Refined and delicate ladies have been seized, bound with cords, imprisoned, guarded by negroes, and held as hostages for the return of re-captured slaves. Unoffending non-combatants have been banished or dragged from their quiet homes to be immured in filthy jails. Preaching the gospel has been refused except on condition of taking the oath of allegiance. Parents have been forbidden to name their children in honor of "rebel" chiefs. Property has been confiscated. Military governors have been appointed for States, satraps for provinces, and Haynausse for cities.

These cruelties and atrocities of the enemy have been exceeded by their malicious and blood-thirsty purposes and machinations in reference to the slaves. Early in this war, President Lincoln averred his constitutional inability and personal unwillingness to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States and the relation between master and servant. Presidential considerations may have been veiled under conscientious scruples, for Seward, in a confidential instruction to Mr. Adams, the Minister to Great Britain, on 10th March, 1862, said: "If the Government of the United States should *precipitately* decree the immediate abolition of slavery, it would reinvigorate the declining insurrection in every part of the South." Subsequent reverses and the refractory rebel lonsness of the seceded States caused a change of policy, and Mr. Lincoln issued his celebrated proclamation, a mere *brutum fulmen*, liberating the slaves in the "insurrectionary districts." One the 24th June, 1776, one of the reasons assigned by Pennsylvania for her separation from the mother country was that, in her sister colonies, the "King had excited the negroes to revolt" and to imbue their hands in the blood of their masters, in a manner unpractised by civilized nations. This, probably, had reference to the proclamation of Dunmore, the last royal Governor of Virginia, in 1775, declaring freedom to all servants or negroes, if they would join "for the reducing the colony to a proper sense of its duty." The invitation to the slaves to rise against their masters, the suggested insurrection, caused, says Bancroft, "a thrill of indignation to run through Virginia, effacing all differences of party, and rousing one strong, impassioned purpose to drive away the insolent power by which it had been put forth." A cotemporary annalist, adverting to the same proclamation, said "it was received with the greatest horror in all the colonies."

"The policy adopted by Dunmore," says Lawrence in his notes on Wheaton, "of arming the slaves against their masters, was not pursued during the war of the Revolution; and when negroes were taken by the English, they were not considered otherwise than as property and plunder." Emancipation of slaves as a war measure has been severely condemned and denounced by the most eminent publicists in Europe and the United States. The United [illegible]

the principles now maintained by the United States, that "the [illegible] of slaves is not among the rights of legitimate warfare." In the instructions to [illegible] Quincy Adams, as Secretary of State, to Mr. Middleton, at Saint Petersburg, Dec. 26th, 1820, it is said: "The British [illegible] asserted the right of [illegible] slaves (private property) as a legitimate right of war. No such right is acknowledged as law of war by writers who admit any limitation. The right of putting to death all prisoners in as cold blood and without special cause might as well be pretended to be a law of war, as the right to use poisoned weapons, or contaminate."

Disregarding the teachings of the approved writers on international law and the practice and claims of his own Government in its purer days, President Lincoln has sought to subvert the South into a St. Domingo, by appealing to the cupidity, lust, ambition and ferocity of the slave. Abraham Lincoln is but the lineal descendant of Dunmore, and the [illegible] was foiled by the fidelity of those who, by the assistance of the conspirators, would only, if successful, have been sedged into idleness, filth, vice, beggary and death.

But we tire of these indignities and enormities. They are too sickening for recital. History will hereafter *pillory* those who committed and encouraged such crimes in immortal infamy.

General Robert E. Lee, in a recent battle order, stated to his invincible legions that the "cruel foe seeks to reduce our fathers and mothers, our wives and children to abject slavery." He does not paint too strongly the purposes of the enemy or the consequences of subjugation. What has been done in certain districts, is but the prologue of the bloody drama that will be enacted. It is well that every man and woman should have some just conception of the horrors of conquest. The fate of Ireland at the period of its conquest, and of Poland, distinctly foreshadows what would await us. The guillotine, in its ceaseless work of blood, would be revived for the execution of the "rebel leaders." The heroes of our contest would be required to lay down their proud ensigns, on which are recorded the battle-fields of their glory, to stack their arms, lower their heads in humiliation and dishonor, and pass under the yoke of abolition misrule and tyranny.

A hateful inquisition, made atrocious by spies and informers, star chamber courts, enforcing their decisions by confiscations, imprisonments, banishments and death; a band of detectives, ferreting out secrets, lurking in every family, existing in every conveyance; the suppression of free speech; the deprivation of arms and franchises; and the ever present sense of inferiority, would make our condition abject and miserable beyond what freemen can imagine. Subjugation involves everything that the torturing malice and devilish ingenuity of our foes can suggest. The destruction of our nationality the equalization of whites and blacks, the obliteration of State lines, degradation to colonial vassalage and the reduction of many of our citizens to dreary, hopeless remediless bondage. A hostile police would keep "order" in every town and city.—Judges, like Busteed, would hold our courts, protected by Yankee soldiers. Churches would be filled by Yankee or tory preachers. Every office would be bestowed on aliens. Absenteeism would curse us with all its vices. Superadded to these, sinking us into a lower abyss of degradation, we would be made the slaves of our slaves, hewers of wood and drawers of water for those upon whom God has stamped indelibly the marks of physical and intellectual inferiority. The past or foreign countries need not be sought into to furnish illustrations of the heritage of shame that subjugation would entail. Baltimore, St. Louis, Nashville, Knoxville, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Huntsville, Norfolk, Newbern, Louisville and Fredericksburg are the first fruits of the ignominy and poverty of Yankee dominion.

The sad story of the wrongs and indignities endured by those States which have been in the complete or partial possession the enemy, will give the best evidence of the consequence of subjugation. Missouri, a magnificent empire of agricultural and mineral wealth, is today a smoking ruin, and the theatre of the most revolting cruelties and barbarism. The minions of tyranny consume her substance, plunder her citizens, and destroy her peace. The sacred rights of freemen are struck down, and the blood of her children, her matrons and her old men, is made to flow, out of mere wantonness and recklessness. No whisper of freedom go unpunished, and the very instincts of self-preservation are outlawed. The worship of God and the rites of sepulture have been shamefully interrupted, and, in many instances, the cultivation of the soil is prohibited to her own citizens. These facts are attested by many witnesses and it is but a just tribute to that noble and chivalrous people, that, amid barbarities almost unparalleled, they still maintain a proud and defiant spirit towards their enemies.

In Maryland, the judiciary, made subservient to executive absolutism, furnishes no security for individual rights of personal freedom; members of the Legislature are arrested and imprisoned without process of law or assignment of cause, and the whole land groaneth under the oppression of a merciless tyranny.

In Kentucky, the ballot-box has been overthrown, free speech is suppressed, the most vexatious annoyances, harrass and embitter, and all the arts and appliances of an unscrupulous despotism are freely used to prevent the uprising of the noble patriots of the dark and bloody ground." Notes of gladness, assurances of a brighter and better day, reach us, and the exiles may take courage and hope for the future.

In Virginia, the model of all that illustrious human heroism and self-denying patriotism, although the tempest of desolation has swept over her fair domains, no sign of repentance for her separation from the North can be found. Her old homesteads dismantled, her ancestral relics destroyed, her people impoverished, her territory made the battle ground for the rude shocks of contending hosts, and those divided, with bleeding hearts, manfully claiming jurisdiction and authority, the Old Dominion still stands with proud port and defiant mien, ready to [illegible]

...(Concluded.)

...r for the be oil of the man who buys him-...lf out of danger. (Laughter.) My re-...arks are not intended to apply to all princi-...als of substitutes, for many of them have ...een compelled, one tenth perhaps, to act by ...orce of circumstances. But you know that ...ine-tenths of them are either speculators, or ...riginal secessionists who helped to bring on ...is war, and are now trying to get themselves ...t of it by hook or crook. (Applause.)

I heard of a gentleman, who, to get rid of a beggar's importunity, at length gave him two quarters. About one o'clock in the morning he was aroused by a great banging at the door. On going to see the occasion of the unseasonable visit, he found one fellow at the door. "You gave me two quarters this morning." "Well, are you not satisfied?" "No, I ain't; one of 'em was a slick quarter, and I came here to collect the 'tother five cents." (Great laughter.) That fellow had rather a small soul, and I was going to say was the meanest man I ever heard of. But I happen to know some fellows who were so red hot for the war, that had you thrown them into a brazen they would have fizzed. (Laughter.) now that fighting by proxy is played out, say to some Convention man, "old fellow you have been right all the time; turn down the sheets quick, we want to get in bed with you. (Cheers and laughter.) I know some man who were the most furious war men at the start, who were for giving the last man and last dollar, (provided they didn't happen to be the one individual, and the dollar come out of the pocket of any other man) until the question begins to come home, and now it is amusing to see the whites of their eyes turn up, and the palms of their hands begin to sweat, and their knees beat the long roll on the appearance of the enrolling officer. "We can't stand it. It is a violation of faith. The agreement was to fight entirely by proxy. It will never do. We must go out!" [Laughter and applause.]

If it is not a legal outrage, let the men who put in substitutes go to the war, and be thankful they have not been shot during the last two years. ["Good; hit 'em again."]

There is a great deal said about the danger of the military authorities overcoming the civil.—Well, I acknowledge all that. There is danger. But there was never yet a war where the same danger did not arise, and especially a war like ours that taxes the whole energies of the people, that permeates every strata of society, and is the sole business of the day. We may forget, in the midst of the pomp and circumstances of war, that we have civil right and constitutional liberties. I have striven against this danger as much as any man in the country. We must all strive against it. But if we undertake to go out of the Southern Confederacy on this account, and to go over to Mr. Lincoln to get these rights, I think it would be the part of prudence, to say the least, while we are simmering and frying, and the under side done pretty brown, to look over into the coals and estimate their temperature. We might be glad enough to get back into the pan, hot as it is [Applause and merriment.] Seward boasted to Lord Lyons that he could touch a bell at his table, and arrest any man in the United States, and no man dare enquire why or wherefore. He has arrested editors in almost every town in the North for a simple expression of opinion. He arrested Vallandigham, tried him by a military court, in open violation of the Constitution, and punished him. I hardly think we could find much protection for civil liberty in the dominion of Abraham the First. There is talk of the writ of *habeas corpus* being suspended in the Southern States. I understand it has already been suspended by Congress; but the suspension of this writ may not be in contravention of the Constitution; or the courts have decided that Congress can suspend the writ within certain limits. I hold in my hand a copy of the Raleigh Progress containing an article written by one of the first lawyers of the land. The language of the Constitution referred to is, Art. I, Sec. 9, 3d clause, as follows:

"The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

Commenting on this he says:

These gentlemen, in the ardor of accomplishing their favorite scheme of conscripting all men who have put in substitutes, have overlooked what we are sure they might have learnt of any "petty judge" in the land, namely: that the suspension of the writ "is limited to *offences*," (either actual or suspected,) "endangering the public safety." Congress "may provide for the arrest and imprisonment of *offenders or of suspected offenders*, and forbid their release, while the exigency lasts." *Offenders in fact or suspected offenders* are the only persons as to whom the privilege of the writ can be constitutionally suspended. Of this character was the bill for its suspension in the times of Burr's conspiracy. A very few words will make this perfectly plain. The power to suspend the writ is given only in cases of invasion and rebellion; and in these only, when "the public safety may require it."

I take it for granted no man of any legal knowledge will deny that. I regret to see the suspension of the writ. It is evidence of wrong existing somewhere—either of a desire upon the part of the government to assume more authority than belongs to it, or of a state of affairs in some parts of the country, that argues ill. But in the name of common sense, if we are a law-abiding people, if we stand the King's name as a tower of strength, we must not make a commotion because a law has been enacted which our prieste announce as within the limits of the Constitution of the country that we have sworn to support. We ought to be willing to stand by our own Constitution and our own laws. If they are improper, if they are hard upon us let us instruct our Representatives to repeal them and give us better ones. But are we doing any better in Mr. Lincoln's country? Poor old Kentucky that we used to regard as a most chivalrous independent State undertook to be neutral. It declared that it would take no part in the quarrel. But Mr. Lincoln soon thrashed neutrality out of Kentucky, made her furnish her quota of men, and subjected her to her share of all the burdens of the government. Some time ago the election for Governor of the State came off. Two candidates were in the field—both Union men—but one of them opposed to the coalition policy of Lincoln's administration.

An individual by the name of Burnside—Gen. Burnside—A. E. Burnside—I had the honor of making his acquaintance down at Newbern, though I hadn't much time to exchange compliments with him. I had an engagement about that time and had to cut the interview rather short. (Laughter.)—Well Gen. A. E. Burnside, aforesaid, was in Kentucky about the time of the election, and proclaimed martial law over the entire State. Now there is a great difference between the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases, and the extension of martial law over a State. The former takes cognizance of a certain class of high crimes, but does not otherwise interfere with the civil functions of the community. When martial law is proclaimed all civil laws are suspended; a citizen can do nothing without the consent of the military; he can scarcely skin a potato or take a chew of tobacco without permission of the provost marshal. Here is one of Gen. Burnside's orders on the occasion referred to; his first proclaiming marshal law I need not read:

HD QR'S 6TH DIVISION, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Columbus, Ky., July 29, 1863.

General Orders, No. 47.

That no further doubt may exist as to the intent and meaning of Special Orders No. 159, dated Headquarters, 16th Army Corps, July 14, 1863, it is ordered that no person shall be permitted to be voted for, or be a candidate for office, who has been, or is now under arrest or bonds, by proper authority, for uttering disloyal language or sentiments.

County Judges within this district are hereby ordered to appoint as Judges and Clerks of the ensing August election, only such persons as are avowedly and unconditionally for the Union and for the suppression of the rebellion, and are further ordered to revoke and recall any appointment of Judges and Clerks already made, who are not such loyal persons.

Judges and Clerks of elections are hereby ordered not to place the name of any person upon the poll books, to be voted at said election, who is not avowedly and unconditionally for the Union and the suppression of the rebellion.

States; that I have not been engaged in the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, either in a civil or military capacity; that I have never, either directly or indirectly, aided the rebellion against the Government of the United States or the State of Kentucky; that I am unconditionally for the Union and the suppression of the rebellion, *and am willing to furnish men and money for the rigorous prosecution of the war against the rebellious league known as the 'Confederate States;' so help me God.'*

Any voter, Judge or Clerk of elections, or other person, who may evade, neglect or refuse compliance with the provisions of this order, will be arrested and sent before a Military Commissioner as soon as the facts are substantiated.

By order of Brigadier General Asboth.

T. H. HARRIS, A. A. G.

From this you may judge whether your rights would be better protected in the Northern government than here. If every man who has used any abusive language towards Jeff Davis and the Confederate government, was subjected to this test, how many men in Wilkes county would now be out of jail? Why, instead of addressing you here as freemen, I would be talking to you through the bars and addressing you as my suffering fellow-citizens in jail. (Laughter.)

The taking of the above oath is equivalent to swearing you are for the Union happen what may. Though stripped of home, property, wife, children, friends, liberty, character, reputation—even though your legs and arms are cut off by the government, and there is only enough of your body left to retain the oath, you are still for the Union. We understand what sort of men held the polls in Kentucky.

Not only is this villainous oath the condition of exercising the right of citizenship, but a refusal to take it is the signal for arrest and incarceration in prison. This is the course pursued by the government of the United States in a State which they claim as in the Union and do not admit to have ever been in rebellion. Is it probable a State that had resisted the Lincoln government so desperately as has North Carolina, would fare much better in the old Union than does Kentucky?—Hardly. The demagogues of Kentucky deluded her with the idea that she could stand off with folded arms and see the United States and the Southern Confederacy fight it out; as if one could remain in a government and excuse himself from all the burdens thereof; as if a man could remain neutral whilst war, desolating, furious, involving the life of a great people on one side, and the division of a great territory on the other, was raging and surging before his door, and expect to escape the common fate and the destruction incident to such universal commotion. They are reaping the reward of their folly. Let their example be deeply pondered.

There is a great complaint made about the impressment of property. Well, impressment is a very hard thing to bear, and it is frequently executed by men who have neither sense nor discretion nor honesty, and are only kept out of jail and the lunatic asylum by the assistance of impudence, brass buttons and a little brief authority. (Voices, that's so)

But what are the evils of impressment here, compared with the system of the enemy in Kentucky and elsewhere.

As witness this:

HEADQUARTERS 23D ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, Ky., July 29, 1863.

General Orders, No. 14.

For the information and guidance of officers in impressing property, it is hereby directed that, whenever its impressment may become necessary for troops of the Twenty-third army corps, it will be taken exclusively from rebels and rebel sympathizers; and so long as the property needed is to be found belonging or pertaining to either of the above named classes, no man of undoubted loyalty will be molested.

Among rebel sympathisers will be classed those persons in Kentucky, *nominally Union men, but opposed to the Government and to the prosecution of the war*, whose acts and words alike hinder the speedy and proper termination of the rebellion.

Property will only be taken by the proper staff-officers, who will in every case give receipts for it. Appropriate blank receipts will be furnished by the Chief Commissary and Chief Quartermaster at these headquarters.

By command of

Major-General HARTSUFF.

GEO. B. DRAKE, A. A. G.

I could instance the same thing in other States.

Suppose a similar order was extended to North Carolina by the Confederate Government, what a clamor there would be. Almost every man in the State would be stripped of his property, because every man has some objection to make to Mr. Davis' administration, especially when its own friends criticise it so freely. Now, could you make your property any more secure by trusting it in the hands of this despotism that has set at defiance every principle of justice, every article of the Constitution that stood in its way; that has regarded neither the voice nor rights of citizens or communities? Would it not be better for you to stand at home and sustain the arm of your own Judges and Executive; encourage them to preserve your rights as far as possible in the midst of a great, all-absorbing and desolating war? As a matter of course you could not hesitate to make choice in the matter.

Good old Bunyan who wrote the Pilgrim's Progress, by Macauley pronounced the greatest allegory in the English language, places the valley of humiliation just one short stage ahead of the valley of the shadow of death. There is a deep significance in this metaphor. When a great, gallant and glorious people, with arms in their hands and able to protect their rights, humble themselves into the dust for the sake of ease, or do any other act whatsoever of humiliation, they are just in advance, my friends, of the valley of the shadow of death. (Applause.)

If you have with one of your neighbors a suit in court, and wish to effect a compromise, and he finds out you have no witnesses summoned, he will nonsuit you. But if you take him aside and say, "John, this suit has been going on a long time; I am mighty tired of it and I know you are. I can make you pay the costs, you know I can. I have all my witnesses and papers ready, and if you have anything to say for compromise I am ready to talk with you"; there is hope of coming to terms

The moment the enemy find the people of the Southern Confederacy have laid down their arms, and the living barrier is removed from the path of their conquest, they will increase their demands, they will rise in their price more rapidly than the merchants in the South, where we can't telegraph fast enough to keep up with the market. (Laughter.)

If you want to negotiate with a ruffian, you must hold your weapons in your hand. If you would negotiate with a brutal and unscrupulous foe, do not disband your armies; do not discourage them; keep them clothed—fed—throw forward your skirmishers, draw up in line of battle your battallions and regiments, place your cannon in position, finger upon the trigger, loaded, primed, the gunners with lint-stock ablaze—then hold up your olive branch, and say to Mr. Lincoln, "we want peace, what say you?" If he has nothing to say, then fire, by the gods, fire! (Great applause.)

A good many people have gotten out of heart. Many men say it is not worth while for our sons to be slaughtered any longer; that the enemy have gotten the advantage of us: they have got numbers, they have got wealth, they have got munitions of war; sooner or later the weak must come down before the strong, and we had better make terms while we can, and soon.

Fellow citizens, we do not know what we can do until we try. There never was a war upon the face of the earth, that has been, in my opinion, so badly managed; but we have, notwithstanding, accomplished wonders. Every body told us when the war broke out, it would not last six months. Many of our politicians assured us they would wipe up with a pocket handkerchief all the blood that would be spilled. Well, I imagine most of them have wiped up with a pocket handkerchief all they have or are likely to spill. (A voice, "centre shot.") Why, the Confederate Congress at Montgomery provided for a loan of only fifteen million dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury could not imagine what he would do with so much money. He must feel greatly relieved now that there is no danger of the surplus remaining on his hands. No effort was made to employ the best beasts of credit a people ever had, our cotton. If our army had been dependent on the directive intelligence of the general government alone, we would have no troops in the field. There never was a people in such commercial vassalage as were we to the people of the North. About every thing we had, except honor, came from the Yankees. If you called to see a lady, you found her dressed from head to foot in Yankee goods; you could not touch a garment made in the South. We even had Yankee butter on our tables, and I verily believe, if it had been practicable, we would have ordered hot buckwheat cakes every morning from Yankee land. (Laughter.) Well, the consequence of all this was that when the great war came upon us nobody was ready, and we were like a great big terrapin on our back, working our legs and unable to turn over. (Laughter.) There was not a pound of powder manufactured in the Confederacy. Now we turn out several million pounds per annum, enough to blow all the Yankees to the devil, I hope. Then there was not a cannon cast in the Confederacy. Now our ordnance, from the mountain howitzer to the great Brooke gun that bids defiance to the iron clads, is unsurpassed, and we make more rifles than we can use.

To show you what has been and can be accomplished, provided we have faith in ourselves, I will tell you a little of what this State has done on her own book. When I came into the chair I now occupy and fill with so much grace and dignity (a laugh) there were not five hundred suits of clothing to be found in the Qartermaster's department. Now we have sixty thousand suits of ready made clothing awaiting the needs of our troops—We have thirty thousand blankets, shoes, &c. In fact our boys have so many good clothes that I understand they trade them off for liquor sometimes (laughter.) Will you set a limit to our energy after I tell you among a hundred other things, that in the little town of Tarboro, in this State, are made cases of keen, glittering, surgical instruments, requiring the highest degree of mechanical skill in their production. They will compare favorably with the best pecimens of European manufacture. Almost every man I see here to-day is well clothed in the product of our own looms, and the ladies, God bless them, look in their home-spuns prettier than they ever did. We will soon be commercially independent of the whole world. We had originally, including the States we claim, a population of eight million white people and four million blacks. Now we number not more than five million white people. How many troops do you suppose Abraham has sent down against us? In April 1861 Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand men. One month later he called for sixty-four thousand. From July to December (the old fellow began to get scared) he called for five hundred thousand men. In July 1862, he called for three hundred thousand; in August, 1862, for three hundred thousand; in 1863, he drafted three hundred thousand, and has drafts now pending for five hundred thousand more, making in all about two million and thirty-nine thousand men he called for to send down upon us—almost half as many soldiers as we have men, women and children in the Confederacy. Their locality is about as questionable, if they have all started South, as the passengers on a train at a smash-up described by a darkey, who was illustrating the difference between a stage-coach and a railway accident: "If de stage turn over dar you is, but if de cars runs off what is you?" (Laughter.) Where are those immense masses? If we have actually whipped and driven back these two million soldiers, there is encouragement to hope we can drive back all he can possibly send against us. But if these two million of troops have never been raised, there is encouragement to believe Mr. Lincoln is trying to scare us by making a show of strength that does not exist, and that the North is just as tired of the war as we are. So the view is encouraging from either standpoint.

But we know there have been immense numbers hurled against us. Three hundred thousand troops, armed, equipped and furnished to the highest degree that the skill and wealth of the United States could supply—surpassing, in this respect, any army that ever took the field in Europe, and under seven different commanders, have tried to march from Washington City to Richmond, and over half of the way furnishing water facilities for transportation, and they are precisely where they were two years ago. No nearer Richmond than they were at the start. And the bones of the hundreds and thousands of Yankees that bleach on the plains of Northern Virginia, if piled in a row, would make a macadamized road from Richmond to Washington, over which the artillery of the Southern Confederacy could roll between the two cities. (Applause.) We know that notwithstanding all the immense levies made recently at the North, Gen. Meade is afraid of Gen. Lee, and skulks within his fortifications. If he makes no more progress towards Richmond than he has for some time past, he will not reach that goal of Yankee hopes before twelve o'clock on Doomsday. Why, fellow-citizens, it is not worth while to be scared. We scare them about as badly as they scare us. (Voice—"go it Vance.") Well, I am going it, old fellow, and I hope we will all "go it" until the war is over. (Applause.) When I was in the army, and would see a Yankee regiment approaching in the distance, I would estimate the force at about ten thousand, (laughter,) and when we took a prisoner he would laugh at our insignificant little squad, and say, he was under the impression we were about a million strong. (Renewed laughter.) They are a good deal like the wagoner, who, as he was lumbering along the road, met a boy in a cart. "Turn out, turn out!" The boy kept on his side of the road. "If you don't turn out I'll serve you like I did the fellow yesterday," yelled the wagoner. "Well," said the boy, as he rolled up his sleeves and prepared to get down, "how did you serve him?" "He wouldn't turn out, d——n him, so I turned out myself." (Laughter.) Old Abe thinks he can frighten us with his big team, but if we only stand up for our rights, he will "turn out" himself. (Laughter and applause.)

Solomon says there is nothing new under the sun—of which the modern saying that history repeats itself, is but a paraphrase. The records of nations are full of just such trials as we are passing through, and combined, present a panorama of God's dealings with communities and races. We cannot understand the deep significance of the present. When it becomes the past we will comprehend it, and as plainly read the workings of Providence in our national affairs, as the captive prophet Ezekiel saw by the river Chebar, the appearance of the likeness of God in the whirlwind which came from the North. I have faith to believe that He does not intend the blood our gallant boys have shed shall be in vain. It is impiety to suppose He will let us be conquered by such a cruel and wicked race as the Yankee, if we only prove true to ourselves. Our sons are filled with martial enthusiasm; they have made a piece of common bunting, that not many months ago was no more than any other strip of cloth, prominent among the world's standards ablaze with glory, and classic in the history of chivalric deeds. They are led by the greatest general of modern times, who is nearest the approach to Washington in all that is noble and true, and on whom is bestowed, universally, the well-earned title of "the Christian Warrior." (Great applause.)

Do you think God will forsake such a Chieftain if the people prove true to him? With such prospects before us, such assistance to support us, let us not basely conquer ourselves. Above all things do not discourage the men who have reenlisted for the war—those great and gallant veterans, God bless them, my heart warms at their patriotism. They first volunteered for twelve months; then were conscribed for three years; were promised furloughs they never got; have had to quietly witness mismanagement heap far heavier burdens upon their innocent shoulders, (the greatest trial of all;) and yet, when the hour demands it, come up and again present their lives a voluntary offering upon the altar of their country. (Applause.) I have read or heard of nothing in this war that has given me so much encouragement as this evidence of the spirit of our soldiers; and I am here, my friends, to-day, to beg you not to discourage them. If you are out of spirits, don't try to dishearten the men who are bearing the burdens of the war; who plod their weary rounds on picket under the silent stars, away from wife, and child, and home, and friends, whilst you repose safely in your feather bed, under your own roof and in the bosom of your family; who amid the red flash of artillery and the hissing dead shot, charge the fearful heights, whilst you drive your team afield, hoe your corn, or gather in your harvest; who, if they are spared to return to their homes, will be hailed as the heroes of the greatest ever achieved. It was the best peace meeting ever held yet, and did more to incline the hearts of our enemies to negotiations. I forgot my forebodings, and felt ashamed that I ever doubted, or grumbled at my hard lot—for you must know that I grumble and growl like the rest of you.

You do not, my fellow-citizens, and your duty when you reluctantly let your sons go to the war. You must *sustain* them there.—When you write to your boy, my friend, do not tell him how badly you suffer, or that his wife and children are crying for bread. Do not write that the war is all wrong; that the original secessionists got us into the scrape, and that his sacrifices and sufferings are for nothing. Keep these opinions for pay-day. When he is called upon to charge that deadly battery and storm those heights glittering with bayonets, do not let his steps falter because of the suggestions you have made that it is all for naught. Rather let him be inspired by the reflection that bright eyes are ready at home to reward his valor; that loving hearts beat with pride at the news of his gallant achievements; that he is assisting in placing his country among the proudest nations of the world, and he will rush forward to the heights of victory, and if he falls his last moments will be disturbed by no doubts and regrets, but he will calmly watch his life-blood ebb away, and with his last breath thank God he has friends, home, and a country worth fighting for, worth dying for. (Applause.)

As long as we do fight let us fight our very best, and when we quit fighting, let us quit short off. As long as we do maintain the contest let us send every man to the field who would be of less service at home; and encourage him; divide the last bushel of corn with his wife and children at home, suffer, endure hang on manfully, and if the worst comes, to the worst, if perish we must, poor old North Carolina, whose muster rolls will be her eulogy, will go down as she went out, harmoniously, with dignity and decency, and evoking the admiration of the gods at her fortitude and heroism. (Cheers.)

If we had no other encouragement, the illustration with which history is full would sustain us with assurance that a determined people fighting for their liberties cannot be conquered. You know that in the war of the Revolution we had greater difficulties to encounter than now beset us. It is a notable fact that we were whipped in three fourths of the battles of the revolution. The enemy took the city of Charleston, marched through South Carolina driving Marion and Sumpter into the swamps, then into North Carolina, driving our forces back into the wilderness of Virginia, and then returned to Wilmington having traversed two States with the air of a Conquerer. How far have the Yankees penetrated these two States? Our currency is in an unsettled condition at twenty for one, but our that of our Revolutionary forefathers was eight hundred for one. The enemy held every seaboard city, and indeed almost every city in the interior. Our armies were repeatedly scattered. The people were whipped but they would not believe it, and in this faith, through seven long years of blood and suffering, they finally prevailed.

How stands the case with us. The enemy has sent on us host after host and has not yet taken Richmond, Charleston, Wilmington, Mobile; none of our seaboard cities except Norfolk, New Orleans and Galveston—and the latter he was glad enough to leave. Instead of being whipped by an invading army in three-fourths of the battles fought, as were our ancestors, we have whipped an invading army in four-fifths of our engagements.

There is a rule in military science that requires an invading army to deposit a certain proportion of its strength in the line of march to protect its rear. Now consider the fact that they have never penetrated fifty miles into the interior of our territory, beyond the point where their gunboats could mass troops and protect their rear. Let them try to get from Chattanooga to Atlanta.—By the time they reach there, they will have dropped enough of their strength along the line of march to protect their base of supplies, and, being then in no unreasonable disproportion to Gen Johnston's army he will fall upon them, and thrash them like dogs. (Applause.) It is true, we cannot cope with them on the water, for we have not yet a navy; but it fortunately happens that the most of this country is composed of good dry ground We have never been much acquainted with water affairs; indeed, I believe most of our people prefer whiskey. (Laughter.

The trans-Mississippi has been separated from us. Well, the people over there are lucky, for the supply of bad Generals has been cut off, and they flourish a little better on this account than we do. After three years' war, and at an expense of four thousand million dollars, the enemy has overrun the greater part of Tennessee, a portion of Mississippi and of Alabama, but he has still five hundred thousand square miles to overrun on this side of the Mississippi, when, if we are only as determined as other people have been in similar trials, his work will have just begun. Why, gentlemen, the little country of Holland, not much bigger than this county, dug as it were out of the bottom of the sea, and inhabited by a heavy, plodding population, Phillip the second of Spain, who was styled, in the lordly language of the age, the "dominator of three worlds," assisted by the finest army Europe ever saw, and commanded by the grandest captain of the age, undertook to impose the inquisition in this little country, and, to his great astonishment, it resisted him. Their cities were burned to ashes, their fields laid waste, the dykes cut and the sea let in upon their country, and women and children drowned in their houses; starvation stared them full in the face, and, in some instances, they boiled and ate grass cut from between the tomb-stones of the dead; and they fought and bled—how long do you suppose? Three years, as we have! Seven years, as our ancestors did? They fought Philip and the grand armies of those of his ancestors for *eighty years*, and their miserable little country which historians denominated outcast by men and gods, finally triumphed, preserved its liberties and secured a permanent peace, despite the efforts of a tyrant who held millions of men in subjection. Shall we ever allow ourselves to be put to shame by the valor of those who are sometimes termed, in not very elegant language, "the d—d Dutch," when we are possessed of grievances of which they never dreamed?

There was Scotland, who resisted the attempt of the English to subjugate her for four hundred years, and finally overcome her enemies, and forced them to accept her King, James the VI, as James the I of England. There was the little dutchy of Prussia, hardly big enough for Frederick the Great to try one of his long-ranged guns in, without shooting over into some neighboring territory. Well, this little country fought the combined armies of five of the greatest powers in Europe, representing a population of one hundred million, whilst Prussia had a population of only five million, for the space of seven years, and finally came out with her nationality and liberties unimpaired, and richer than when she went into the war, though during the bloody strife her Capital had been taken and re-taken half-a-dozen times, and the country often one scene of the wildest desolation.

Shall we not persist in our struggle for independence, and add another bright page to the history of the Carolinas of a free people against despotism.

In concluding, fellow-citizens, allow me to remind you of a text of sacred scripture, which I think would suit your case. You know when St. Paul went to the city of Ephesus and announced the true God, he raised quite a row with Demetrius and the rest of the artists in the place, who had been actustomed to making their living by manufacturing shrines for the Goddess Diana; and they were about to massacre Saint Paul for his interference with their profits. At the height of the excitement which was about to break out into actual hostilities, there appeared among them a fellow, the town clerk, whose name is not given, and I regret the omision, for I think he was the smartest uninspired man mentioned in Scripture, who got upon the court-house steps or "the stump" and spoke to the people. What? Do any of you recollect the passage? He advised the people "*to do nothing rash.*" "For," said he, "you will be held accountable for this uproar.—If Demetrius and the artizans have anything against this man, the law is open; let them implead each other, the deputies are sworn, and it shall be inquired of in a lawful assembly." This is the advice I give you to day: Do nothing rash

If there is a man in the State of North Carolina, who has reason to love her people and who she is ready to make any sacrifice even to the laying down of life for their welfare, it is myself. You have heaped honor after honor upon my head, and at length testified your great confidence by bestowing on me the highest office in the State within your gift. I have presumed on this expressed confidence to tell you the truth, as I honestly conceive it to be. I have come among you to beg you in the name of reason, of humanity, to obey the law, to recognize order and authority, to do nothing except in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, to bear the ills you have, rather than fly to evils you know not of; in short, like the town clerk of Ephesus to implore you "to do nothing rash."

I have no more confidence in the ultimate result of

endurance. To endure is the first lesson of life. If we are not base metal we will stand the fiery test.

I thank you for the indulgence with which you have attended to my rambling remarks, and in retiring, allow me to express the hope and trust that ere many months, you may rest under the shade of our tree of national independence which has been so freely watered with blood and tears, while within its leafy branches the white-winged dove of peace shall tune her soft note to the memory of your loved and lost, who rejoiced to lay down their lives for their altars and their firesides.

May God bless you all.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Glorious News from Mississippi.

DEMOPOLIS, Feb. 26.

Later intelligence from Mississippi says—Gen. Forrest's loss during the recent engagements near Okalona, did not exceed two thousand, while the enemy's loss is estimated at 6,000.

Later in the evening of the 22d, the latter formed three separate lines and made a desperate stand—made three sabre charges on horseback—each recoiled and were driven back with great slaughter. Many passed through our lines and were captured. The roads are lined with sutlers' stores thrown away, dead horses and Yankees.

Next morning, Gen. Forrest's command were too tired to continue pursuit, and Gen. Gholson, with six or seven hundred State troops arrived and went in pursuit. Many of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands. Among our wounded is Col. Barton, of Bell's brigade, severely in the breast. Gholson captured many prisopers, small arms, sabres, saddles, &c., and was pursuing their routed and scattered comrades about Pontotoc.

Gen. Forrest had two horses killed under him. He killed two Yankees with his sabre. We lost as many officers as men killed. Sherman's advance had reached Pearl river.

From Georgia.

DALTON, Feb. 26.

Head Quarters in front of Dalton.—The situation remains unchanged—enemy in our front in force—their lines are still distinctly seen from our signal stations. Rifle skirmishing at long range this morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The enemy have disappeared from our front, retiring towards Chattanooga, with Wheeler in pursuit. A dispatch from him, 13 miles this side of Ringgold, announces the capture of several prisoners. The Yankee force is commanded by Gen. Palmer.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

DALTON, Feb. 26.

Yesterday Stewart's and Stephenson's division did the principal fighting. Breckinridge's old division partly engaged the enemy and repulsed him everywhere, when they fell back on our right. Some skirmishing in the centre to-day.—Two Yankee mounted regiments, supported by an infantry division, attempted to flank on our left, and occupied the gap three miles from Dalton on the new Lafayette road last night. Brigadier General Smith's Texas brigade drove them out this morning. By the hospital record, our loss in wounded was 157, including Col. Curtis of the 41st Ga., three Lts. in Griffice's 6th Confederate Cavalry, Lindsay of the 6th N. C. co A, and Nisbet's 34th Ga., co. K. Number killed only 6 or 10. No. of Yankees captured 35, including a Lt. Col., one surgeon, and 8 of their wounded. Yankee loss otherwise not known, but much greater than ours. Our army is eager for a general engagement. There is an apprehension of the enemy's retreat to-night.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

TUNNEL HILL, *via* DALTON, Feb. 27.

The enemy passed through here last night about twelve o'clock, and probably will not make a stand this side of Chickamauga. One division of Hindman's corps has reached this place. Our winter cabins at Tunnel Hill were not destroyed by the Federals. Several unburied Yankees left on the field. Our cavalry and skirmishers advancing. All signs of a general engagement has disappeared.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

DALTON, Feb. 27.

Nashville papers of the 23d have been received They say that it is reported in Chattanooga that Johnston has advanced from Dalton and his lines thrown forward ten miles. A dispatch from Huntsville of the 20th, says official information had been received that the rebels, supposed to be Roddy, attempted to cross the Tennessee river at three fords, but were driven back by Dodge's troops. Swarms of guerrillas were reported in the vicinity of Cairo, Ill., burning cotton-gins.—The Federal force at Vidalia were recently attacked and driven back by Dick Taylor, but the gunboats came to their relief and scattered the rebels. The Nashville Union of the 23d says: Longstreet has returned from East Tennessee, but is strengthening his position, and that he is not such a fool as to abandon East Tennessee, the only strategetic point from which the rebels can operate success fully during the Spring campaign. Mercer, of the Nashville Times, contradicts the reported death of Brownlow. Ex-Representative Bowling, of La., died in Washington on the 10th.

Foreign advices by the Africa reached New York on the 21st. In the House of Lords, Earl Derby denounced the foreign policy of the government, contending that it was imperious and humiliating to England. The rejection of Napoleon's proposition for European Congress, and of his invitation to recognize the Confederate States, were severely referred to. Lord Manners expressed the hope that the government would lose no opportunity of giving friendly advice to the American beligerents, with a view to ending the bloody contest.

[SIXTH DISPATCH.]

DALTON, Feb. 27.

All Thursday night the enemy was occupied in removing their dead and wounded. Their loss is heavy. They fell back yesterday two or three miles; this afternoon four or five miles beyond Tunnell Hill. Wheeler is still pursuing. They robbed the citizens of Tunnell Hill and burnt several houses. Patton Anderson and Bates have been appointed Major Generals.

From East Tennessee.

GREENEVILLE, Feb. 27.

Gen. W. E. Johns captured on the 22d, at Wyman's Mills, 5 miles east of Cumberland Gap, 256 Yankees and thirteen negroes. Our loss, three killed and three wounded. The enemy lost five killed, and many wounded, among the latter, Lt. Col. R. A. Davis, of the 11th Tenn. Federals, who was in command of the camp.

From Richmond—Heavy Funding.

RICHMOND Feb. 27.

Funding progresses freely in this city, but it is certain that many millions of dollars will be excluded for want of time to count the notes at the various Depositories before 1st April. The issue of one hundred dollar notes from the treasury has been suspended—the issue of other denominations continues as heretofore, except that small notes are not issued so freely. The new currency will embrace all denominations now in circulation.

The decline in tobacco reported yesterday was chiefly on medium and low grades. Prices in this

that the vessel sunk off the harbor and reported lost in the gale, was the sloop of war Housatonic, carrying twelve guns and three hundred men, and that she was blown up by our torpedo boat—the whole stern was blown off. Five men were lost, all others saved. The torpedo boat was commanded by Lt. Dixon of Mobile.

The enemy continue to shell the city.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.

Two hundred and fifty shells were fired at the City during Saturday and Sunday. Nothing else new.

From Georgia.

MACON, Feb. 27.

Governor Brown has this day issued his Proclimation, convening the Legislature in special session on the 10th of March.

We are too much crowded to publish our Telegraphic news in detail, and must therefore epitomize:

From Gen. Lee's army we learn that Mosby ambushed a scouting party of the enemy's cavalry, near Drainesville on the 27th—killing 20, wounded 6 or 10 and brought off 11 prisoners—one captain, two lieutenants and 67 privates and one negro. Mosby's loss one killed and four wounded. He also captured the arms and equipments of the prisoners and 50 horses.

It is reported that the enemy is advancing from Culpeper C. H., *via* Madison, with infantry, artillery and cavalry.

A dispatch dated Orange C. H., Feb. 29th, says: The enemy's infantry occupied Madison C. H., 15 miles above here.

The cavalry was at Stanardsville to-day, (29th) moving in the direction of Charlottsville. Preparations have been made to meet them.

RICHMOND, Feb. 29.

Information received to-day indicate Mead's army in motion. It is believed that the demonstration on Madison, C. H. is a feint to direct attention from the movement on our right.—To-day about an hour after Mail Train for Gordonsville, with Gen. Lee aboard, had passed Fredricks Hall, a force of the enemy appeared near the latter place.

No further particulars.

The latest advices indicate that the Yankee Cavalry are moving on the Central Road at Charlottesville and Frederick Hall.

Baltimore papers of the 25th have been received at Richmond. A Washington letter says the return of Meade to the army of the Potomac on Sunday was followed by reports that tents would be struck the following Monday and a serious effort be made to dislodge Lee from his position on the Rapidan.

The steamship Bohemia, from Liverpool, was wrecked off Portland recently. Several steerage passengers lost.

The conference committee in the Yankee Congress, on the revenue bill was concurred in by the Senate, but rejected in the House.

Late quotations of gold 157½.

The Hecla has arrived at New York with advices from Europe to the 10th. The Danes have retreated from Schleswig. Several severe engagements had occurred, with heavy losses on both sides.

The Court of Exchequer has dismissed the appeal in the Alexandra case, for want of jurisdiction.

Russell stated in the House of Lords that Adams had withheld Seward's offensive dispatch, holding England responsible for the depredations of the Alabama.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 29.

The shelling of the city continues steady—one thousand shots thrown in the last 64 hours ending this afternoon. Everything else quiet.

Raleigh Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY,
BY J. W. ROGERS, GROCER.

RALEIGH, February 26, 1864.

BACON	$5.00 ₽ lb.
BEEF, by the quarter	none.
BEESWAX	4.00 ₽ lb.
BUTTER	4.50@5.00 ₽ lb.
CHICKENS	3.50@4.00
CORN	80.00 ₽ bbl.
EGGS	1.50@2.00
FLOUR	150.00 ₽ bl.
FODDER	13.00@14.00
HAY	12.50 ₽ hun.
IRON, (retail)	2.00
LARD	3.75@4.00 ₽ lb.
MOLASSES	15@18.00 gal.
NAILS	3.00 ₽ lb.
PEAS	20.00 ₽ bus.
PORK	3.00
POTATOES, Sweet	15.00 ₽ bush.
RAGS	15 ₽ lb.
SALT	60 ₽ lb.
SUGAR	10.00 ₽ lb.
TALLOW	3.50@4.00

[From the Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

February 25, 1864.

Bacon	3 00@3 25
Beef	100@1.25
Beeswax	2.50
Butter	3.50@4.00
Cotton	1.50
Coffee	12 50@15.00
Cotton Yarn	20@37.50
Dried Fruit	1 00@1.25
Eggs	2.00 ₽ doz.
Extract Logwood	5.00@6.00
Flour	150@165.00
Flaxseed	8.00@10 00
Fodder	11.00
Hay	10.00
Shucks	10.00
Grain—Corn	17.50@18 50
Wheat	20.00
Rye	15.00
Oats	9.00
Peas	17.50@20
Hides—Green	2.50@3.50
Dry	4.50@5.00
Iron—Swedes	4.00@5.00
Lard	2.75@3.00
Leather—Upper	15.00
Sole	12.50
Liquors—corn Whiskey	55 00
Apple and Peach Brandy	55.00
Molasses	17.50@20.00
Nails	3.00@4.00
Onions	15.00
Pork	2.25

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1864

Important.

Chief Justice Pearson has decided that the act of Congress requiring the conscription of those persons who have heretofore furnished substitutes is unconstitutional, and of no binding effect. We have seen no other such decision. In this connection he has also held that the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the *Habeas Corpus*, does not apply to the cases of principals of substitutes.

We cannot believe that this decision of Judge Pearson will be received as a rule of action by the Government at Richmond. Nor ought it so to be. If these principals in North Carolina shall, by this "judicial lick," escape the service, universal discontent will pervade the army. Men will not comprehend how they can be forced into the service from South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama, and the same class of men be exempt in this State. The effect of this decision, if allowed to stand, will be to open up a stream of immigration until North Carolina will become a common receptacle of all skulkers and shirkers. In addition to our own frogs, we shall have the *locusts* in all our borders.

But it will not be allowed to stand. The *Habeas Corpus* has been suspended in all cases of "attempts to avoid the service." These *attempts* had been made by escaping from the country, by forged exemptions, by fraud in procuring judicial discharges, and by the use and abuse of the privilege of *Habeas Corpus*. It was the intention of Congress to include all these, and any other case of an ATTEMPT—*whether by judicial process or otherwise—to avoid the service*. Congress foresaw how embarrassing and unjust would be the result of leaving this question of conscription to Judges scattered about, of different minds, different capacities, different prejudices and different sympathies. Congress further saw that the rights of citizens, their common constituency, would be better preserved by having the military affairs of the Government under uniform and settled regulations from the War Department—which would treat all Confederate citizens alike—exacting like services and allowing like exemptions. This is the plain sense and meaning of the act, whether expounded by any rule of right reason, common sense, or legal construction.

The next step, then, will be, that the Government will disregard the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and instruct its officers to return that they hold the body—as of a person "AVOIDING the military service."

Here then will be an issue at once grave and threatening. Will any Judge in North Carolina attach, for a contempt, the officer thus obeying the orders of the Government? Will any Judge seek to enforce such attachment?

If so, the Government will surely sustain its officers—and an issue is at our doors, which will demand from our State authorities the exercise of the highest order of judgment.—The Government can neither recede, nor tarry. It must move on. To pause were weakness; and delay more injurious than haste. Let this matter be at once understood by the people of North Carolina. The public necessity demands that the army should be filled. The Government means to fill it according to law. It means to judge the law for itself, and to judge it fairly and uniformly. Congress has enabled it to do so—and it does not mean to be thwarted in this action, now become vitally essential to its own and the national existence.

The army will support it—for the army feels the need of men—and welcomes every effort to obtain them.

The citizens at home having sons, brothers, husbands, relatives and friends owe to them as well as to the country, to support the Government.

Fellow citizens, look this matter calmly in the face. It were better to yield a patriotic submission, than produce conflict. Be assured the Government has law and justice, as it has strength and nerve on its side.

Read the following forcible and appropriate extracts from the writings of Gen. Washington:

"Certain I am, that unless Congress speaks in a more decisive tone, unless they are vested with powers by the several States, competent to the great purposes of the war, or assume them as matter of right, and they and the States respectively act with more energy than they hitherto have done, that our cause is lost. We can no longer drudge on in the old way. By ill-timing the adoption of measures, by delays in the execution of them, or by unwarrantable jealousies, we incur enormous expenses, and derive no benefit from them.—One State will comply with a requisition from Congress, another neglects to do it; a third executes it by halves, and all differ in the manner, the matter, or so much in point of time, that we are always working up hill, and, while such a system as the present one, or rather want of one, prevails, we ever shall be unable to apply our strength or resources to any advantage.

"This, my dear Sir, is plain language to a member of Congress; but it is the language of truth and friendship. It is the result of long thinking, close application, and strict observation. I see one head gradually changing into thirteen—I see one army branching into thirteen, and instead of looking up to Congress as the Supreme controlling power of the *Country*, considering themselves as dependent on their respective States. In a word, I see the power of Congress declining too fast the consequence and respect which are due to them as the great representative body of America, and am fearful of the consequences."

More Cheering News.

Our telegrams of yesterday brought the welcome intelligence, that Sherman has been stopped at Meridian—that the grand combination of movements against Mobile had failed—that the corps of 30,000 had eaten up its twenty days rations, and had been cut off from the cavalry reinforcements—that a retreat by every available route back towards Vicksburg, had been begun—and that this hungry, disappointed and baffled crew were closely pressed by our troops under Forrest and Lee, who had surrounded Grierson, capturing many prisoners.

This is glorious news—and we hope for better. The picture at present is, that the invader is seeing, east and west, before Gen'ls Polk and Pinnegan.

P. S.—See Telegraphic columns for more good news from Gen. Polk.

The Currency Bill.

Congress was obliged to do some positive act to reform the currency. The public mind had run to riot in the extraordinary condition of the monetary interests of the nation. Speculation was rampant and uncontrollable; confidence had been swamped, and "hide and go seek" had become the game of boarders whom no impulse of patriotism and no dash of venture could induce into risks—and the necessaries of life were being put out of reach. The poor had begun to want, in the midst of charity. The army, whose support was indispensable to the existence of the nation, had to be supported by tithes and impressments. The Government, oppressed by heavy exactions, could only meet the demands by further exhaustion of its credit. Agitators added to the general evil, by frogging the land with their croaks, by denouncing the government, and inviting insurrection. Want of confidence was becoming universal, and the broad road was fast widening into a slough of destruction.

Congress has met the necessities boldly—fully—and we think successfully. The disease was deep-seated, malignant and rapidly developing symptoms of fatality. The operation has been sharp, and to the roots, and the eradication painful in the extreme. But the cure will be permanent, if the patient takes ordinary care.

The main features of the bill require:

That all notes not bearing interest, of a denomination above five dollars, shall be funded before the 1st of April next, in the registered bonds drawing four per cent. interest, or suffer a taxation of 33⅓ per cent. of their face. After being thus taxed, these notes may be funded as before, until the 1st of January, 1865.

Notes of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, shall, in addition to the above, be taxed ten per cent. per month after the first of April, shall cease to be receivable in payment of public dues, and shall not be exchangeable for the new issue proposed by the Government. And the notes of no denomination as above stated, shall be funded after the 1st of January, 1865, and all which may not have been exchanged for the new issue, will then be taxed one hundred per cent.

The present effect of this legislation seems to be to withdraw the notes of the lowest denominations from the market, and to increase prices 33⅓ per cent. on commodities offered for sale. This is an effect wholly illegitimate, and is purely the result of panic—and will favor only the speculator who furthers and promotes it. The high prices had already been the growth of inordinate depreciation, having no reference to the value of the article or of any relative value between the currency and specie. There is therefore no reason in the argument that prices ought now to advance to the amount of the tax, "in order to obtain the usual rate of profit on agricultural or commercial capital." That is already obtained by a four per cent. obligation, to be receivable in payment of all Government dues payable in 1864, except export and import duties. The capitalist who parts with his currency now for these obligations, gets in exchange for a depreciated and depreciating property, one of an actual, fixed standard value; a property to be greatly needed—whose par worth can only be jeopardized by the failure of the National cause. In other words—for one hundred dollars that will this moment buy an article and in ten minutes will lack ten per cent., of doing so, he gets a hundred dollar certificate or bond, registered and receivable for taxes, which beyond all peradventure will be good for a hundred dollars for this purpose, or good for this amount when sold to another, or good for this amount if in the revolutions of commercial matters four per cent. becomes to be considered a fair profit on a safe permanent investment.

The buyer then, who submits to be chiseled in the market by purchasing now, when he can wait five weeks, inflicts his own evil and volunteers a contribution to greed and avarice. On the other hand, the manifest interest of every man who has food or other articles for sale, is now to crowd the markets, while money is abundant, and sell for fair profit; for he may be assured that the redundant circulation will be absorbed as rapidly as the blood rushes from a severed jugular. No hundred dollar note will stay out in the cold in order to buy an entrance after the first of April at a discount of 33⅓ per cent. or risk to catch a languishing consumption of ten per cent. a month afterwards. When this absorption does take place, and currency is reduced within the limit of necessary demand and supply, then at once its value appreciates. It will be hard to get. Something to sell must come forth, in order to buy it. Heavy taxes then rising up will demand to be settled—and then money will rule the market, and the market must submit in price, out of its necessity for money.

Confidence established—and it follows beyond a possibility, that demand and supply will control prices, disrobed of the intervening influence of inflation and redundancy. It took the English House of Commons a very long number of years to comprehend how depreciation of currency alone, was produced by redundancy—and how this depreciation inflated prices irrespective of the value of coin and bullion. It took the Bank Directors still longer to find out this simple matter of finance. Both for this long time clung to an idea that some appreciation of specie intermingled in the matter. But the financial enigma received its solution after numerous reports, and now, the received opinion is, that a diamond is valuable because it is a jewel the most rare; make it common as charcoal, and it would be probably not worth as much. Any young beau will recognize the fact, that if twelve young ladies are at a cotillion party with eight young men, there is a redundancy—the currency is depreciated, and a beau who adds an ear even, to make his proper pronunciation, finds no difficulty in finding a supply of the redundant circulation. On the other hand, and the beau will find no place in the set—reduce the redundancy and appreciation at once occurs and possession only becomes possible to a high order of unbeseeming products.

Here is this financial question illustrated upon a standard of value above gold or precious stones.

His pocket, but goes now to the depository and gets a four per cent. certificate or bond, instead of squandering it on something he can do without, at the present speculative demands.

Both will, in this way, exchange a money which many causes had conspired to depress, into the full value of its face—into a property well secured by the good faith of a nation, whose rank and independence will soon be established.

We shall notice other features of the bill hereafter.

Good Advice Gratis.

Among the roaring Lions that go about seeking whom they may devour, and one of the largest, most insatiable of the species, is PANIC. This wild beast springs from his lair at a single bound, and pushes on his prey with a violence defying restraint and overwhelming opposition. Panic is a disease, as much as small pox—sudden, infectious and fatal. Armies in the field—veteran, disciplined and brave—have been suddenly seized with panic—paralyzed and prostrated. Massena's indomitable braves—who broke the seige of Genoa, once took flight under a panic, and ran away from an inferior force, as much astonished as these were consternated. Commercial and financial panics have occurred periodically, producing the wildest ruin and bankruptcy. Currency changes provoke panics, and greedy and rapacious roaring lions stimulate and aggravate them, in order to gorge their appetite out of the spoils of the excitement. The proper weapons of defence, are coolness, self-possession and common sense. First, officials, having the public interest in their hands, must exercise these qualities, that they fall not into the vortex of panic.—This is doubly incumbent on them, both for their individual interest and for those interests that are entrusted to them.

Corporations, created for the public good, dependent on the public favor, expectant of the public approval, and powerful for the public service—beware of Panics. You are eminently in command to direct the defence against them. The people draw quiet, calm and encouragement from the action of Corporations, as they preserve their equanimity in moments of panics.

We direct the foregoing remarks to the present state of public feeling on the late currency bill. There is no need of alarm or excitement. The path is very plain to all those who wish to adapt their condition to the new order of things. Read our article on the Currency Bill.

We have read again the agitation points of Mr. R. P. Dick's late circular. Mr. Dick is now the main feature in the agitation move. Wiser heads have drawn out of sight. Mr. Dick's brawny muscles can alone support the agitation. Mr. Dick holds the baby—a "cradle joy"—the dear thing—the more of a "cradle joy" to its present nurse, because all its cruel papas have gone and deserted it. Where are Senator E. G. Reade, W. W. Holden, Ed. Patrick, Thos. B. Long, D. F. Caldwell, Esquire, "our old classmate," Dr. J. T. Leach, the rejuvenated T. Hardy, Sec'y, and Hon. S. (one of the elect, mismatched,) Christian? Can't any one of these immortals, whom our lies has perpetuated—can't any one or all of them SPELL Father Dick awhile, and tend to "cradle joy," turn and turn about?

What a sad thing it is to see ungrateful *parients* neglect their own offspring in so many cruel ways. Here was, a week ago, a great, big-headed, and apparently hard-headed, thumping child strong and active—a "cradle joy" as might inspire pride; now, a poor, weak, puling, fretful infant—screams like it had worms—no longer a joy to any body, but become a "cradle sorrow"—and all owing to the inattention and neglect of the paternal parients. One thing we can say: Mr. Dick deserves credit for constancy. We always knew he was politically bull-headed—we mean determined and firm in his own way. Then we would say to Mr. Dick:

"Rocky-a-by baby on the tree top,
When the wind blows the cradle will rock;
When the bough breaks the cradle will fall,
And down will come baby and cradle and all."

The whole of Mr. Dick's circular, "cradle joy" and all, will be in a few weeks transferred to the nursing of Geo. Mills Joy—YANKEE—and through his columns will be sent North; and the Yankees in Massachusetts, as they read this out-pouring of a malcontent, will take new faith in North Carolina's readiness for re-union; and recruiting officers on Nassau street, New York, will say to their gang—Look here! We know this man Dick: He is the first man in North Carolina—"a dash there"—and the old State is back in the Union. And thus new devils are enlisted to come here, and to poor, heart-stricken and bereaved mothers, bring not CRADLE—but household, home, world-wide sorrow, grief and desolation—while Mr. Dick, with his "cradle joys" and the other follies of his communication, is wholly ignorant of the evil he has done.

Mr. Speaker Bocock.

The address of this distinguished officer of the House of Representatives on the pronouncement of its adjournment *sine die*, closed the orthodox manifestations which, emanating originally with the army, have been responded to by the President, by the two Houses of Congress, and again by their presiding officers,—now go forth to animate the popular vigor, to stir the popular energy, and inspire the popular confidence. The address of Mr. Bocock takes rank among the best in zealous, fervent outpourings of eloquent devotion. It will be read with eager interest, and approved and remembered. It consecrates the Speaker to a new station in the affections of the people. It will bear its fruits in stimulating relaxed zeal, and impetuting a slackening faith—and it will go to record for its author and for the cause, as a useful implement in working out the grand result.

The communication from Lycurgus very briefly demolishes any argument the Chief Justice can assist for his late decision. If

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR VANCE,

ON THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY, DELIVERED AT WILKESBORO, N. C., FEBRUARY 6th, 1864.

[A short-hand report, by an skilful reporter.]

Fellow-Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I do not know how it is possible for me to make myself heard by this large assemblage, unless the [illegible] could not hear, and so was forced to climb the fences to get fresh air on one side, and then turn and hug an oak on the other. (Laughter.) It is scarcely possible for me to tell you, fellow-citizens, what my feelings are on once more visiting the people of Wilkes county. I will remember, my friends, some of you do likewise, the last time I addressed made my appearance before you. In the summer of '58, a stranger, a boy in years and experience came among you looking out of the highest offices within your gift. Scarcely anybody in the world to recommend him—[illegible] even heard of his name before. Yet I was so fortunate in making a favorable impression upon you, that you took me up, and from that day to this have never failed to heap honors upon my head. I would be worse than ungrateful, especially when I have this vast assembly to-day a witness to the fact that I am still remembered by the people of Wilkes county, if I were not devoted to your interest—that if I were not willing to lay down my life for you. May God bless you, fellow-citizens, for your kindness to me. It affords me great pleasure indeed to meet so large an assembly from this and adjoining counties. I rejoice to know that even in the midst of a great and desolating war, the people, in such large number, can yet leave their homes and business to listen to one speak upon the condition of their public affairs, aside from the gratification of the personal compliments you pay me, as expressed by the large audience that honors me with its presence and attention. I shall endeavor to justify both the public interest you display and the compliment you bestow, by to-day doing something which is very rare in a politician—by telling the truth.

Why have you, my fellow-citizens, invited me to speak to you on this natal day of the great Washington? What is it you want? Of course you desire to hear about the condition of the country. Of course you want the plain, unadulterated, undisguised facts; not that which would be most pleasing to you, but that which is true. Most likely you would be unable to find a demagogue who could comply with this requirement, because with him the habit of telling the people that which flatters their vanity, and carefully avoiding any painful truth which might shock their tender sensibilities, has grown into a second nature from which we may anticipate no substantial food for the body politic, such as these trying times imperatively demand. In an hour like this, and on such an occasion as the present, especially is it of the most profound importance that no considerations should influence, save those affecting your deepest and most lasting interests. I am not so hypocritical as to boast that in all my past career I have never once talked "soft nonsense" to the "dear people." On the contrary, I am free to confess that otherwise I would not have been such a successful suitor for political favors. (Laughter.) But I flatter myself I have preserved enough honor and candor to prevent me, when so urgent a necessity requires it, from telling that which is most true in preference to what is most pleasant, and from trifling with the destinies of my country. I esteem myself very fortunate in having saved so much as this from the breakers whereon so many crafts go to pieces in the yeasty waves of political life. Indeed I may say I am as lucky as Paddy Maguire, an old acquaintance of my friend, Judge H——, who, in reply to the friendly inquiry of the latter, how he got on exclaimed, "Well may it plase yer honor, I've bin upon yer State dockitt, an' bin dhrunk, an' got a floggin' at the whippin' post, since ye was here; but thanks be to the Varsin, amid all me wickedness and raschality I've preserved me religin' intire." (Laughter.) And so amid all my political shortcomings I have preserved honesty enough, I hope, to tell you what I conceive to be true about the condition of the country, the aspect of its civil and military affairs, the prospects of the future, and the duties that devolve upon us and demand our energy and endurance to the successful accomplishment of the work before us.

A people who have been afflicted as you have been afflicted; a people who suffer as you suffer; a people whose gallant boys have been slaughtered as your sons have fallen on the battle field; whose darlings now languish in Northern prisons; wives, whose husbands are wasting in far distant camps the weary weeks of listless inactivity, while the weeds choke the scanty harvest, and the children pine for the presence and support of their natural protector; old men, who, in feverish anxiety await intelligence which each succeeding mail may bring of the slaughter of their pride and support of their declining years—all are liable to reach out, with the spirit of a drowning man, to grasp any passing straw, which for the moment, may keep their heads above the roaring flood, losing sight meanwhile of the firm, perhaps the distant shore, which with calm, determined and persistent effort they will assuredly enable them to attain.

In consequence of this continued suffering which experience had not prepared the people to endure with the fortitude possessed by some nations who have been nurtured to the shock of arms, a certain discontent has pervaded and a funeral gloom hung over the community, engendering, if we credit a wide rumor throughout the State, a notion that we must have a Convention—that we must secede from the Southern Confederacy; that we must repudiate the whole thing, and go back and do our first work over again.

Now, permit me to ask you what it was that got you into this scrape? Why, you all know it was the fact of your secession in the first instance.

Suppose you were sick of typhoid fever and had been close to death's door; and becoming convalescent, the physician should gravely inform you that the only plan to effect your entire recovery would be to take another spell of the infernal fever? Would you not think he was a fool? (Laughter.) Or, suppose a surgeon should say to a soldier with a ball in his leg: "My dear fellow, I don't see how it is possible for you to obtain relief, unless I call for a musket and put another one in the other leg." That would be curious surgery, would it not? Would a system based on the same principle be less absurd, when applied to the healing of the body politic?

Secession was tried after it had been considered for a period of forty years, and the whole country understood it as completely as an abstraction could be understood. We were promised it should be peaceable. What is the result? Why, it has been everything else. It has involved us in a war that has no parallel upon the pages of history. Do you expect to find a remedy by a repetition of the step that brought you to bad? You will pardon me for a funny illustration of so serious a subject, but I am somewhat like the old lady, who, in company with her "old man," used to visit a country store kept by one Major Smith [illegible] there are no Majors and no Smiths in this section, there is no danger of offending him.) The Major kept some fine whiskey and apples in the cellar, to which he [illegible] before displaying his dry goods, as you [illegible] be aware, as you do, that it [illegible] stake of exhilaration [illegible] these articles [illegible]

[illegible] Fellow-Citizens, [illegible] of the Confederacy, [illegible] Lee and [illegible] and the remainder [illegible] through North Carolina [illegible] pose we could, as a [illegible] Government as [illegible] across our boundary [illegible] another [illegible] Government [illegible] tion of the provisions that [illegible] Constitution obtained in North Carolina [illegible] would be carried to [illegible] Confederate States [illegible] quits on account [illegible] would become the seat of war. [illegible] troops would say: [illegible] abandoned its [illegible] deserve our misery. Old Abe would send his troops here also, because we would no longer be secure, and so, if you will pardon the expression, we would catch the devil on all sides.

Suppose your State should undertake, to secede from the Confederacy, what would become of your soldiers in the army? Some would runaway and come home, no doubt; but the mass of them who have followed that old battle flag through smoke and fire, into the presence of death, and waved its tattered folds upon the heights of an hundred fields of triumph, amid the cheers of victory that thrill an applauding world, do you suppose that they would trample it under their feet and crawl upon their bellies and eat dirt in this sort of style? (Great applause.) Who, then, would you have to defend North Carolina? A few old men and some militia officers.

Suppose, as the last alternative for obtaining peace, your Convention should take the State out of the Confederacy and put it into the arms of Lincoln. Just so soon as you entered into the old Union and swore to support that government, just so soon would you have imposed on you your share of the debt, taxes, and burdens of the U. States. Instead of the Confederate tax collector coming around to gather up the Confederate currency, (of which it must be confessed there is no lack in the land) the Federal agent comes among you demanding green backs and gold to assist in carrying on the war. Instead of getting your sons back to the plow and fireside, they would be drafted and sent into the service of Uncle Sam, to fight alongside of his negro troops in exterminating the white men, women and children of the South. Is there anything very desirable about such a peace as that? Extend your opposition into the domains of absurdity, and conceive of the North Carolina soldiers basely deserting their comrades in arms, in obedience to the proclamation of your Governor. Why, gentlemen, they would not come home in peace to you. They would have to fight with their new friends, and would just cross from the Southern to the Northern side of the Rappahannock, and their rifles would be pointed at the bosoms of the brave men who have fought by their sides through the fierce fire of a three years war. Would that give you peace?

To think of these glorious North Carolina regiments—you have seen them in the first flush of martial enthusiasm; you know them now unflinching, though sustained but by honor and duty; many of them filled with your sons—them regiments that have followed the Southern cross over so many fields, already made classic by their prowess, astonishing the world and raising the nations on tiptoe in admiration of their heroic achievements; shall they be called to fraternize with the miserable scoundrels who have slaughtered our people, devastated our homes, and even inflicted the crowning outrage which deserves hell pale as, on our mothers and sisters; shall they be asked to join those wretches in desolating the homes of the very men by whose sides they have so long marched and suffered? I know you would not think of the proposition. I think I can assure you to-day, with all candor and honesty—as a dying man to dying men, in the presence of God, that any step of this kind you take will only involve you in a deeper and bloodier war. The calamities of war affect our people to a terrible degree; streams of tears are running down the cheeks of many a poor widow; cries for bread come from many a suffering child.—But let us trust that our God of Justice, who gave to our ancestors through seven long years a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, will yet lead us into the land where grows the fruitage of liberty, where flow the streams of Eschol, and through which flow the milk and honey of independence and nationality.—(Applause.)

[illegible] fellow-citizens, [illegible] all the [illegible] action to your part. What would become of the [illegible] Confederacy? It is bad enough to-day, but every [illegible] in the State is [illegible] would be [illegible] and [illegible] widows, [illegible] have no other [illegible] have become [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY ... 1863.

Suspension of the ... Corpus.

Congress having ... writ of *Habeas Corpus* in certain ... will be arrested for the offences ... will be brought to trial under the ... instances of the case. The ... strictly constitutional and ... ordinance of society, and no privilege of the ... is expressly allowed to ... when in case of invasion the ... require it." It is an extreme ... intended to preserve the ... ments of critical danger. The ... doubt, on full consultation, ... information furnished ... portions of the Confederacy ... of the necessity of this ... submitted this information to ... recommended this suspension ... after due deliberation, has ... and approved his recommendation.

The people of North Carolina are no doubt indebted in a great measure to the Convention agitation in that State for this grave legislation. That agitation, by its fierce, vindictive and dangerous ... assailed our own Government with furious ... tion, and threatened a resistance ... authority no less than revolution—and it set afoot a preparation for an unconstitutional and ... movement. Congress and the President would have been untrue to the planting, if they had failed to meet this emergency with proper precaution—for the movement in North Carolina had carried hope and confidence to the enemy, as their speakers and press have shown—it had cast gloom and despondency on our own people, and had operated most ... in the army.

The people of North Carolina, looking at it aright, will be thankful that we are saved from the threatened calamity. Indeed the agitators themselves may well regard it as a boon of mercy—unless they compel otherwise. For, (and we speak with some knowledge) if they had attempted the execution of their purpose, our soldiers in the field would never have allowed its completion—and if they had once started to suppress it, the leaders would have seen a retribution fearful to contemplate.

The question now is—as to the ulterior step. The writ will certainly be suspended. What next?

Will there be arrests and trials for what is past? Of course no one can know the President's intention. It is neither foreseen nor foreshadowed, and will not be confided, except to those who put it into execution. But we do know this: Strangely as the enemies of the President accuse him of an arbitrary and despotic inclination, the evidence discloses him as "most forbearing—rather shrinking from the exercise of arbitrary power than coveting it. His whole nature is absorbed, and his whole soul engaged in the effort to wrest from the invader the independence of the nation; and his highest pleasure would be to have a united people, struggling with him in this great strife.

Our individual opinion is, that unless the necessity be continued—the "dead past will bury its dead."

But the agitation must stop. There must be no more appeals for Convention—openly or by secret petition. The movement has inspired distrust and alarm—anxiety and apprehension—has tended to end in violence and disorder, and is pregnant with more. Men must cease to speak in private, and the press cease to publish denunciations of the Government, which induce the soldier to abandon the cause. If they are false-hearted enough to sympathize with the foe, they must lock the secret in the most hidden recesses of their soul. Folly has long enough had sway—it must descend—and give place to better and wiser sentiments and action.

The people of this community, in particular, are greatly relieved. They have had a heavy burden to endure. An arrogant and presumptuous organization has annoyed, perplexed, and insulted the peaceably disposed to the very verge of commotion. Men have been held hostages, as it were, under threatened violence.

But let all this pass. The day never yet was, when truth and justice needed to fear danger from the lawless and ill-disposed.—Let it all pass. Only let us have no more of folly. If there must needs be a political partyism, and a strife for office, let those who engage in it confine it to themselves, and so conduct it that the country be not jeopardised.

"The *Confederate* thinks the *Progress* is edited by outsiders. This is a mistake."—*Progress.*

Will the ostensible editor of the Progress say, that he is the author of a certain editorial article in his paper of a few days since, in reply to an able communication on the Habeas Corpus? Or, will he say that the Editor of the Standard, or Doctor ——— anybody, no matter who, even if he be of Governor Vance's Staff, has not often furnished editorial matter for the Progress? If the ostensible editor of that paper has the ... this is a mistake," we think ... the facts even to his satisfaction.

Absolute ... Application.

A country ... went down to Petersburg the other day ... carrying a song little ... notes.—While there he ... bought who had sugar for sale, ... a bargain. The ... his wife ... for a trade, ... enty dollars ... and all. ... examine ... he had ... for sale, ...

The Substitute Question.

We learn from one of the Counsel engaged in the argument of this question before Chief Justice Pearson at Salisbury, that on Monday last he announced his decison, which was: that the Act of Congress rendering the Principals of Substitutes liable to military duty, was a breach of contract between them and the Government, and was unconstitutional and void. His attention was then called to the late act suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which reached Salisbury after his opinion was prepared; and he held that it did not apply to the Principals of Substitutes.

We learn from members of Congress that it was so intended. Decisions upon the main point have been made in Alabama and Georgia, differing from that of Judge Peaseon, and we see from the Richmond papers that a case is now pending before the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and which will probably be decided in a day or two. We learn further, that the case in which Judge Pearson made his decision, at his suggestion, will be removed to our Supreme Court for hearing by that Court, at next June term; and that in the meantime the parties in a large number of other cases were recognized to await and abide the decision in the case carried up.

It is hoped that other Judges in the State will adopt that course for the present, as best calculated to get a decision of the important question by our Supreme Court, and thus settle any conflict of opinion and prevent much mischief in the meantime. The enrolment is going on, and we hear that great numbers are now suing out writs. We are not aware what course the Government will pursue under the *habeas corpus* act; which seems to us to cover the cases, but we hope that a stop may be put, in some way, to the suing out of more writs, thus putting parties to great expense and creating excitement—at all events until the Government is informed of the decision and transfer of a case to the Supreme Court, and it determines what course it will feel it to be its duty to pursue.

We regret very much that this decision has been made. We think it will be decided otherwise in the other States; and even should it be reversed by the Supreme Court of this State, it will be attended with delay and loss of men in the field, where every man is needed; unless the Government should construe the *Habeas Corpus* act as we do, and determine to execute it.

Funding of Confederate Notes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an important Circular to holders of Confederate Notes, advising them to bond them as speedily as possible. By reading the new Currency law, it will be seen that the important feature of the certificates for notes brought in prior to 1st of April, is that they are receivable for taxes fo. their their full amount, and not subject to tax imposed on other bonds.

The immediate effect of this law will be that the price of everything will advance 33⅓ per cent. until the 1st of April, and also afterwards where payment is to be made in the present treasury notes. It will, therefore, be the interest of every person to carry his notes in for certificates before the 1st of April, and thus secure the full amount of his money to pay his taxes with for the year 1864; and as the taxes for 1863 have been paid, they will furnish data by which each man can estimate his taxes for the present year. Persons using the present treasury notes after the 1st of April, will be compelled to submit to a discount to the extent of 33⅓ per cent.—as that will be the rate which they will bear to the new currency. Ample notice is given to all. But there are many persons who will hold on to those notes, hoping to use them and avoid the discount—but they will find out their mistake when the 1st of April has passed. Let all act promptly, and not wait for the rush that will be made at the Treasury towards the end of March.

Our inference is this: Every one should estimate the amount of his taxes for the year, and fund at once at least enough to meet them. And all purchasers, who can, ought to keep out of the market just now. The coming demand for money, and its consequent increasing value, will kill the present panic in two or three weeks, [illegible] will descend. To those who desire to get high prices, the present is the opportunity. Men will regain their composure in a short time, and then they will see the folly of those who are now throwing away their money in their anxiety to get rid of it.

One word as to our future circulation.—Some are supposing that the new law gives unlimited power to make new emissions, and anticipate, therefore, that the coming depletion will be followed by a redundancy equal to the present. This is an error. Section 5th prohibits the issue of new notes, except to two-thirds of the amount of the old notes taken in, whether by funding or exchange. The highest limit, therefore, to which the currency can hereafter attain is *two-thirds* of its present magnitude. The means for carrying on the Government, if the taxes prove insufficient, are to be obtained by the sale of bonds (see sections 6 and 7) and by certificates of indebtedness, (see section 14.)

The Progress.—This piratical craft, sailing under the false colors of *neutrality* but all the time bearing the black flag of sedition and treason, has hauled down the skull and cross bones which floated from its mast head, and it has unfurled the white flag of peace and innocence. A short time since, the far famed brigand, "The Pirate of the Gulf," never walked a deck with more mercilessness than did the commander of the Progress. No pot valiant knight ever boasted more blusteringly than he, of "blood flowing down our streets," or of hanging men up to lamp posts. Now, he is harmlessness itself—whimpers like a whipped school boy, and begs for quarters. Well, circumstances do alter cases wondrously, sometimes.

It is a remarkable fact that the bitterest opponents Gov. Vance now has, are to be found those who helped to elect him; and the

President Davis's Address to his Army.

The address of President Davis to the armies of the Confederate State, has reached the United States. The World publishes the address. Its comments may be found in another column.

The New York World is, unquestionably and by all odds, says the Richmond Enquirer, the ablest conducted newspaper in the United States. It is decided in its opposition to Lincoln, but violentin its hatred of the Confederate States. It sees no patriotism in the re-enlistment of the Confederate soldiers, and will not understand the unselfish devotion that has marked the conduct of our gallant defenders. The World attributes the re-enlistment to "force." It assumes that "dissatisfaction exists," because the President is at "eloquent pains" to express the gratitude of the country for this unparalleled manifestation of patriotism on the soldiers. When the World reads and understands the recent laws passed by the Confederate Congress, perhaps it may attribute that legislation to *force* by the servants of the people upon their masters. A people and army that submits to be "forced" into such sacrifices must be in earnest; and nations of the world will understand, if our enemies will not, that the people of the Confederate States will hesitate at no sacrifice of men, or money, or institutions that this war may make necessary to secure their independence of the United States. The World says the pay of the soldiers "is worthless." The Congress of the Confederate States admits the fact, and has legislated the pay out of existence and taken steps to make it valuable. The people of the Confederate States have demanded such taxation as no other people ever sustained, and the Congress has passed tax bills that fully meet the emergency. The taxes of 1863 and 1864 will reach eight hundred millions of dollars, and will be promptly paid.

The Yankee papers are boasting of their national debt, that it reaches twenty-five hundred millions, and, before the war ends, will amount to four thousand millions of dollars. The Confederate States can make no such boast; but they can present an earnest effort to pay what they owe that will most favorably contrast with the spirit, purpose and object of the two people. Our currency had become so redundant that it was almost worthless, but the funding act will restore the currency. The laws just passed by Congress attest the purpose and determination of the people. The enemy may misrepresent them as the last efforts of "despotism," but as long as the "tyrant" Davis is sustained by such evidence of popular spirit and purpose, he will be regarded as the best supported despot the world has ever seen.

If the World cannot understand or comprehend the motives of the re enlistments, there is one fact which it has the candor to admit, and that is, that President Davis, "by hook or by crook," has got the men that will "fight like devils" under his officers. And this is the fact of greatest importance. The World calls the attention of the United States authorities to this great fact, and we hope and expect Mr. Davis and his officers to make this fact still more apparent to the enemy by such use of the men as shall speedily teach our foes the folly of continuing a war which is supported by such evidences of unyielding determination on the part of our people.

We never expected the World to do justice to the patriotism of its enemies, but we did not suppose that it would stultify itself by such remarks as those copied by us to-day. It may mislead and deceive its people about the patriotism and zeal of its own pensioned soldiery; but to assert that our money is worthless, that our soldiers are deserting, that the "rebellion" is on the wane, and yet admit the fact that President Davis has secured for the war the veteran soldiers of the armies of the Confederate States, are inconsistencies that will not long deceive its readers.

It is by such *acts*, not promises, that our enemy will learn that its work of conquest and subjugation has scarcely begun; that our people have at last brought all their energies to the service of the country, and that no idea of surrender or submission is or can ever be entertained by the people of the Confederate States.

The people of North Carolina have cause of congratulation that the pernicious agitation which has so damaged the good name of the State—which has given such satisfaction to the enemy, and such distress to the good and loyal of our citizens—which has stimulated desertion and brought ignominious death upon unhappy offenders—is crushed—its wicked progress has been checked—its leaders are recoiling before the force of public opinion and a wholesome and stern legislation, to be enforced, if it becomes necessary, with inexorable determination—and the whole covey are scattered. Only now and then a lone cock partridge whistles for his companions, that sharp, keen call of loneliness and isolation. Such, for example, is the late communication of Mr. R. P. D. k. It is not worth while to discuss this production—it savors of a mind distempered with political fancies—full of mischievous follies, impossibilities and impracticabilities. If Mr. Dick were to respond to the enthusiastic summons of the army—go to the field and fight—he might efface the cruel wrong he has done to his own fair fame.—And if he only could take D. F. Caldwell, Esquire, along with him, Guilford would miss them—but it would be to her advantage, and the State would be benefitted by their services in a sphere where they could both be more useful than in any labor of agitation. By no means, however, let him take "our old classmate." We need him for culinary purposes; and not until we have given him our "receipts" in full, could we possibly spare the association of "our esteemed old friend." When we see the AGITATORS seizing with tenacious grasp the skirts of Mr. Dick, and hear the death gurgle rattling in its throat, it brings to our mind the way of the transgressor in its most [illegible]

We deemed it a duty which, as a journalist, we owed to the public, to give to the "Raleigh Progress" its proper political *status*. This we have done in three numbers of the *Confederate* preceding its last issue. The articles were prepared before we left Raleigh, and as we have been absent for some few days, we had not had an opportunity to see the article in the Progress of the 23d.

In that paper, the Progress denies that it has made any allusion intended for us. It states that it edits its own articles, and would not allow us to be assaulted in an editorial from another pen under cover of its responsibility. We are bound, in common courtesy, to accept these statements of the Progress for truth; but it will admit, we think, that the following items afforded to us some room for the contrary conjecture:

1st, In the campaign for Congress last fall, we endeavored to cheer the hopes of the people with the expression of our belief, that our affairs in Europe were not unfavorable. We expressed the belief that the case of the Alexandra, when it came to be tried in the Exchequer Court, would be decided favorably—that the foreign enlistment act was obnoxious to powerful interests in Engand, and would not be strengthened by Parliament. We also gave an account of the iron vessels building in France, and expressed the opinion that these would not be detained when completed; and that through the Mexican intervention, France would be brought to recognize our Government. And we gave to the people the reasons for our belief. The Progress, then professing to be a *neutral* paper, at once took up our position. We say OUR, for it took our topic—it quoted *our* language—mentioned dates, as we had, and was not content in moderate or respectful tone to differ from our facts or conclusions, but chose to express its difference in temper as vulgar, and matter as stupid as was the habit of our then competitor.

Lately, we had occasion in one or more issues to copy an article from the New York Tribune, from its Newbern correspondent, and another from the correspondent of the Boston Traveller, in both of which Governor Vance was mentioned; and sentiments were attributed to him favorable to a re-union with the Federal Government. In commenting on these articles, we took care to shield Governor Vance from these misrepresentations. In the one case, we said—"We believe they do him injustice in endeavoring to produce the impression that he sympathizes in the nefarious movement to take the affairs of the State into her own hands." In the other, we said—"Gov. Vance is thus misrepresented by being tied on to the agitators by their resolutions."

Immediately thereafter, and before these articles had been copied into other papers, to wit: on the 8th of February (our articles having been on the 5th,) the Progress quotes the same article from the "Traveller," and uses this language: "The above is wholly and entirely false; and those who copy it, for the purpose of misrepresenting Governor Vance, know it as well as we do." If this article did allude to us, there was a sly, as it was mean, attempt to produce the impression that we quoted the article to misplace the Governor—when our accusation was distinctly made, the parties named, and the Governor not only exonerated but defended by us. We took the allusion as for us. We did not think the article was written by the editor—nor are we sure yet, but by some assassin of the pen, who ensconced behind his port y back; plied his stiletto unseen. The Progress will thus see, that we were not without reason for our surmise that a "sideway" allusion had been made to us.

In parting from the subject, we have no regret to express for our *exposé* of the political course of the Progress. It was a public duty; because both the manner and matter of that paper were injurious to the public interest. However harmless it might be in time of peace, war, such as we have, adds to its capacity for evil. Yet again, to-day, we have a very late number of Joy's paper—The Newbern "Times," (Yankee) of February 6th, filled as usual with the editorials of the Progress—the last sentence of one of which is—"This State never will willingly submit to a despotism with Jefferson Davis or any one else at its head."

To furnish food for the abuse of our Government, thus week by week, to a Yankee editor—who is among the number of those wretched caitiffs who are rioting in our homes, desecrating the firesides of honored and upright families who are now refugees without a home—we say thus to make printed matter for this Yankee sheet, ought to bring the Progress to reflection—to take care to write nothing more which Mr. Joy may find useful for quotation.

The Mail Troubles.—Mr. P. McGowan assures us that none of the Raleigh Papers were sent down the Raleigh and Gaston Road on Thursday last, in any of the distribution bags sent from the Raleigh Post office on that day. If any were on the cars, they were in brass lock bags, to which he had no access, and with which he had no right to intertere. So remarkable was the circumstance, that he called the Superintendent of the Road, the Conductor and the Express Agent into the Mail car, so as to have witnesses to the fact. Mr. Dunn, the Superintendant of the Road has called on us and fully corroborates Mr. McGowan's statement. This, then, reduces the controversy as to who is to blame, to the Post Office here and Mr. McGowan. We have no feeling in the matter and no personal ends to serve—much less do we wish to involve the innocent. We only wish justice done us in delivering the *Confederate* to its subscribers regularly; and we are determined to keep hammering away until the mismanagement is corrected—for there is gross mismanagement or something worse, somewhere.

We have ... [illegible]

Suspensions.

Three important suspensions have lately taken place. The sad and ignominious suspension of the unhappy criminals who were hanged at Kinston for desertion to the enemy—the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*—the suspension of the *Standard*. There is more of similarity and of association between the several suspensions than at first glance meets the eye. Will there be any more suspensions? *Nous verrons.*

In the meantime we pass the *Standard* into that retreat it has voluntarily sought. It was capable of great good, and has done much harm. Many surmises are being made as to the cause of its suspension. Some think it another explanation of the "ifs," in startling capital letters. Others regard it as an abdication. Others say it means exile. We have not given it much thought; but our opinion is, that all hands at the *Standard* office have determined to join the army, and the press has been suspended as an invitation to Col. Mallett to walk in and take possession. In this aspect it is a public good; for what loss society will sustain of valuable reading, will be made up to it in more valuable action.

If this should be the case—and we can't see it in any other light—we shall not be able to hold ourselves in. It would be, with one or two additions, the very squad we would desire. We ache to take command.

"And this the course
On which we wish to breathe our horse."

War News.

But the other day, we noticed the advance of the enemy into Florida in heavy force, and his movement towards "Lake City." This seemed to be a part of Lincoln's scheme to obtain State Governments out of which to manufacture electoral votes for the next election. Gen. Finnegan does not seem to have entered into the arrangement. At first we heard that he had met the enemy and repulsed him. Yesterday we were enabled to publish his official dispatch announcing a severe engagement with a force of superior numbers, resulting in the decisive success of our arms. We held the battle field, together with the wounded of the foe—prisoners were influxing, and trophies of artillery and small arms gave token of our advantage. Our cavalry were still in pursuit. We hope Gen. Finnegan's dragoons were mounted on thorough-breds—common horses are not of sufficient speed or bottom to catch veteran Yankees. Discipline and experience have made *them* fleet of foot.

We chronicle this new victory as a solace for the woe-begone; the strengthening of the weak, and as an additional cheer for the patriot. The rolling ball accumulates proportions.

"Friends—Romans—Countrymen! Give "us your ears. We come to bury Cæsar—not "to *abuse him*. The good men do, give credit "for. Let the evil be interred with their "bones. So let it be with Cæsar."

This is not exact, as a quotation from Shakespeare, but it was as near as we could make it, seeing there was a difference between the Cæsars.

Corse's Brigade.

We are very glad to see that a correspondent from "Camp Corse's Brigade," near Goldsboro', communicates through the Richmond Sentinel the part borne by that Brigade in the affair near Newbern. We were quite aware of all that is now stated by the writer, when we wrote our account; and the omission on our part was intentional. It was a "tit for tat," well deserved by the troops of Virginia for the oft repeated injustice done by the press and its correspondents of that State, to the soldiers of North Carolina. We have known, in many instances, in the report of battles in which we were present, that the presence of North Carolina was wholly ignored, though her number made the majority of our force engaged—though her wounded and dead out numbered ALL the rest:—and in those cases, the command to which "Corse's Brigade" was attached always shared in a proportion as large of the glory of achievements as it was withheld from others. Now we are not sorry to see that the evil is felt. Nevertheless let it not be supposed that we desire to perpetuate this feeling. We have known of Gen. Corse since the *Friday* before the first battle of Manassas. Both he, his old Regiment, and his Brigade, have a name in the war as familiar as household words. Indeed, intending as we did to take the first opportunity of making some Virginia command feel the force of such slights, we are rather glad that the lot fell to this veteran Brigade, as we do not know another in the army that could any better afford to lose the glory of one field, seeing that it has so many others on which to fall back.

The Currency.—By the Communication in another column, from the pen of an able financier and one whose position renders him thoroughly familiar and accurate on the subject, it will be seen we committed some inaccuracies in our article of yesterday on the subject, both in regard to the amount of currency in circulation, and as to the amount that will be withdrawn. It presents the matter in a very plain way before the reader, and should relieve the minds of those frightened dealers who have closed business and refuse to sell for Confederate money.

In this connection, we learn from the Richmond Examiner, that there is already manifest in the business of Richmond a cheering prospect of the probable operations of the new currency bill. It is understood that the banks of Richmond have agreed to invest in the new four per cents, to the extent of five or six millions. Between the present time and the 1st of April tax-payers will be under the necessity of investing in these bonds to the extent of three hundred millions of dollars. We may add to this a very considerable amount on account of voluntary funding, as these bonds at par offer, perhaps, the best paper investment in the Confederacy, which the banks already show signs of appreciating.

The Movements of the Enemy in the South.—The expedition under the Yankee General Sherman, which was evidently designed for a land demonstration against Mo-

Second N. C. State Troops.

We are indebted to Major Foote, Assistant Adjutant General in charge of the "Roll of Honor" department, for the following interesting historical account of the second Regiment North Carolina State troops:

HEAD QUARTERS 2D REGIMENT,
N. C. STATE TROOPS, A. N. Va.,
February 2d, 1864.

CAPTAIN:—In obedience to your request, I have the honor to submit the following brief sketch of the 2d regiment of North Carolina State Troops:

Soon after the passage of the act authorizing the formation of two regiments of Volunteers for the war for State defence, Governor Ellis appointed Col. Charles C. Tew, Principal of the Hillsboro' Military Academy, Colonel of the 2d regiment. His reputation as a skillful tactician, and the satisfaction which his management as Fort Macon, soon after the secession of the State, had given, rendered him very popular as a commander, and as soon as it was ascertained, that he was to take charge of the regiment, a sufficient number of companies tendered their services to fill its ranks, and were ordered to rendezvous at Garysbury, N. C., when they were organized and mustered into the service early in June 1861, by Wm. P. Bynum of Lincoln county, who was appointed Lieut. Colonel. The field organization was completed by the appointment of Wm. R. Cox of Wake county, Major, and N. Collin Hughes of Newbern was appointed Adjutant. Owing to the detention of Col. Tew upon our coast defence, the regiment was not very promptly appointed, and therefore, when an order was received on the 13th of July, from the Adjutant General of the State, to proceed to Virginia, only four companies under Lt. Col. Bynum, were sent forward. Capt. Alsey J. Taylor's company from Nash county, not being sufficiently advanced in drill to enter upon an active campaign, (which it was then conjectured we would have) he withdrew it from the 2d, and united it with the 7th, which was then in process of being formed. In a few days, however, the remainder of the regiment proceeded to Richmond, and reported to Brig. Gen. Winder on the 19th, but much to our regret arrived too late to be present and participate in the first battle of Manassas, which was the more regretted, as we were believed to be the first regiment enlisted for the war in the Confederacy, that completed its organization. While encamped at Garysburg, measles and mumps prevailed generally among the troops, and upon arriving at Richmond they were exposed for over twenty-four hours to a cold and drenching rain storm, which in its subsequent effects, proved more disastrous than an ordinary battle. On the 22d of July we were ordered to proceed to Fredericksburg, Virginia, near which place we remained in camp until the 23d of August, when we were moved to the Potomac river, to guard the fortifications near the mouth of Potomac creek, and protect the citizens of King George county, from marauding parties, that occasionally landed from the enemy's gunboats. Here we were brigaded with the 1st and 3d North Carolina State Troops, 30th Virginia and 3d Arkansas regiments, and were under the command of Brigadier General Holmes. Capt S. D. Pool's company from Carteret county, was detached at this place. Being composed chiefly of fishermen and pilots, it was urged that their information would be invaluable on the coast, and it was transferred to Fort Macon. But the regiment was soon filled by the arrival of two fine companies; one from Wayne county, under the command of Captain G. M. Roberts, and the other from Guilford county, under Capt. John H. Morehead. The regiment while at this place was employed in strengthening the position by field works, and on active picket duty. Brig. Gen. Holmes having been promoted, Col. J. G. Walker was placed in command of the brigade and was soon after promoted to a Brigadier Generalship. Upon our army falling back from Manassas, the regiment, together with the brigade was transferred to Wayne county, North Carolina, to meet a threatened advance of the enemy from the direction of Newbern. On the 30th of April, 1862, after all apprehensions of offensive operations by the enemy in that section were allayed, we were ordered to report to Brigadier General French at Wilmington, and were assigned to duty at Confederate Point to protect the fortifications at New Inlet.

The enemy having concentrated his forces, under McClellan, around Richmond, we were ordered to proceed to that place, where we arrived on the 17th of June and were assigned to the Brigade of Brig. Gen. Garland, D. H. Hill's Division. We were soon placed on picket near the Williamsburg road and had a severe skirmish, in which our loss was quite serious. To accommodate Regimental commanders we were now transferred to Brig. Gen. Geo. B. Anderson's Brigade. Soon commenced that brilliant series of engagements in front of the Confederate Capital, and the regiment took part in the battles of Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill, in which we lost about one hundred and fifty men killed and wounded, and among the number were some of our most promising line officers. On the 10th of August the regiment accompanied our victorious army into Maryland, and took part in the battles of Boonsboro' and Sharpsburg. At the latter place, while reconnoitering the position of the enemy, the gallant Colonel Tew fell, lamented by all with whom he had become intimately associated in this cruel war. He was a soldier of varied attainments, an accomplished gentleman and a warm and generous friend, and for the sacrifices which he voluntarily made for our cause, and for the service he rendered the State, both before and during the War, his name should occupy a bright page upon the "Roll of Honor." After the fall of Colonel Tew (the Lt. Colonel and Major being on sick leave) the command devolved upon the gallant Captain Howard of Wilson, who soon fell mortally wounded. During this campaign the regiment was reduced by its losses to about one hundred and fifty arms-bearing men, but, upon recrossing the Potomac we went into camp at Bunker Hill, and were soon recruited by the arrival of conscripts to about 300 men. During this campaign we were assigned to the corps of that model soldier and venerated hero, Lt. Gen. Jackson, and followed his victorious standard until his universally lamented death. Lt. Col. Bynum was promoted to the Colonelcy made vacant by the death of Col. Tew, and Brig. Gen. Anderson having died of the wounds received at Sharpsburg, Brigadier General S. D. Ramseur was assigned to the command of the Brigade; but being disabled by a wound received at Malvern Hill, did not take formal command until March 1863. The enemy having concentrated his forces under Burnside opposite Fredericksburg, we left the Valley of Virginia on the 18th of November 1862, and reached Port Royal on the Rappahannock on the 20th. December 12th we marched to Fredericksburg and took part in the battle of the ensuing day, and encamped near that city during the remainder of the winter. Col. Bynum's health becoming impaired in the service, and having been elected Solicitor for the 7th circuit, he resigned his commission as Colonel in March 1863, and I was promoted to fill the vacancy. During the campaign this regiment's lost here was very severe. Out of the 863 muskets carried into the engagement, our killed numbered 58, wounded 171, missing 49. We moved with Ewell's corps to the Valley in June, and assisted in dislodging the enemy from Berryville and Martinsburg; arrived in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, June 27th, and were soon after engaged in the battle of Gettysburg; returned to Virginia, and were encamped on the south side of the Rapid Ann river October 1st, 1863. Crossed the river in October, and pursued "the best army the world ever saw" to its fortifications at Centreville, then returned and camped on the south side of the Rappahannock.

Since October we have been engaged with the enemy, and have sustained a severe loss, but an account of that action will come more appropriately in my next report. The Regiment has been engaged in skirmishes, in which it has lost men, both from the fire of artillery and musketry; but as my object is to direct attention merely to the principal actions in which it has borne a prominent part, and not to present even a passing eulogium, I do not deem it important to enumerate them. I regret, however, that the briefness of this sketch, precludes me from referring personally to many meritorious and gallant line officers and privates, who have offered up their lives in this unrelenting harvest of death, and whose conspicuous and noble daring merits especial commendation—but that duty must be discharged by the Company commanders.

The Regiment has often been complimented, in common with other troops in this army, for its firmness and gallantry on the field, yet, our thinned ranks speak more eloquently than words of what we have suffered and endured. But the same spirit that controlled our action in the beginning of this struggle, still animates us. We are in *for the war*, and know that there is no retreat but "in slavery and in chains," and are resolved to lay down our arms only, when the last armed foe ceases to molest the firesides of the "Old North State."

I am, Captain,
Very Respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
WM. R. COX, Col.

$100 Reward—Runaway from Mrs. E. I. Hayes' plantation, in Warren County, N. C., on the 16th inst., a negro man named ANTHONY. He is about 32 years of age, black complexion, has good teeth, is badly ruptured and wears a truss. He is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, is well set and strong looking and has a pleasing countenance when spoken to. He has a wife at Mr. Joseph Towne's, near Townesville, N. C., where he will likely be found, or he may try to get to the Yankee lines, as he has a good deal of money with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the said negro to me, or his apprehension and confinement in any jail so I can get him again.
JOSEPH B. JONES.
Warren Co., N. C., Feb. 17, 1864.—2t.pf

Fayetteville, January 13, 1864—Wanted—A lady who is fully competent to teach music on the Piano and the English Branches, to take charge of a small school in a family near Fayetteville. Address, BOX 202,
jan 18-w3t Fayetteville, N. C.

Lost Certificate of Stock.—The undersigned has lost the following Certificate, No. 1424 for $500, issued to T. N. Cooper, Raleigh, dated July 29th 1863, and assigned over to Sam'l Martin. Every person is forbidden to purchase the same, as application will be made for its renewal.
SAM'L MARTIN.
Salem, N. C.

North Carolina, } Court of Equity, Fall
WARREN COUNTY. } Term, 1863.

Marion Sanders and Sarah N. his wife, N. T. Green and Lucy N. his wife, John H. Murphy and Caroline M. his wife, Thomas P. Alston, William W. Alston and Frederick McWilliams.
vs.
Benjamin A. Lavender, Wm. Teel and Florence his wife, Benj. A. Lavender, Jr., Eliza Ann Boddie, Joel Lupton and James White.

In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., as to the non-resident defendants, to wit: Eliza Ann Boddie, Joel Lupton and James White, for six weeks, notifying them of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1864, and plead, answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken as confessed, and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863.
C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
Issued 13th day of February, 1864. 5-6w.

North Carolina, } Superior Court of Law,
WARREN COUNTY. } Fall Term, 1863.

John V. Cawthorn, Executor of Henry Cawthorn.
vs.
David Bowden—Original attachment levied on Land

In this case it is ordered that publication be made in a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying the defendant, that unless he appear within the time prescribed by law, and replevies and pleads, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Benjamin E. Cook, Clerk of said Court at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1863.
BENJ. E. COOK, C. S. C.
Issued 13th day of February, 1864. 5-6w.

Court of Equity for Wake County, } Spring Term, 1864.

Geon High
vs.
The Heirs of Hudson High, dec'd, and others

Petition for sale of land:

It appearing that the defendants in this cause, to wit: Leonidas High, and Martha, his sister, and her husband, (if she be married) are non-residents of the State, advertisement is hereby made for said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, on the First Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, at the Courthouse in Raleigh, to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, R. G. Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake county, at office in Raleigh, this 17th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.
2-w6t R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

Notice.—The subscriber having at February term 1864, of Wake C. C., been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of Samuel D. Morgan, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons to present their accounts, debts, claims and demands of every kind against his said intestate, to him for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Notice is also given, that as Administrator aforesaid, he will on the 9th day of March next, at the late dwelling house of his said intestate, Samuel D. Morgan, deceased, in the county of Wake, offer for sale, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, farming utensils; a large quantity of manufactured tobacco in boxes, and leaf tobacco, cotton in bales, house hold and kitchen furniture, and other articles, on a credit of twelve months; bond with approved sureties will be required of the purchasers. Said sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold. At the same time and place, I shall offer for hire a large number of negro slaves of my said intestate, until the 25th day of December next; bond with approved sureties will be required of the hirers.
WILLIAM LAWS, Adm'r.
February 16, 1864. 4-3w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } IN EQUITY.
WARREN COUNTY.

John Harrison Hawkins, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by James A. Egerton, his guardian and next friend, Charles M. Cook and John Miller, executors of the last will and testament of Winifred W. Hawkins, deceased, and Jane B. Miller,
Against
Benjamin E. Cook, executor of John H. Hawkins, deceased, John H. Hawkins, Jane Walker, (formerly Jane H. Hawkins) Benjamin E. Cook and Sally H. Cook, (formerly Sally H. Hawkins) of the State of [illegible] Fanny H. Hawkins, of the said State of [illegible]